

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD DECEMBER 1881.		mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD DECEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD DECEMBER 1881.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 2ND DECEMBER 1882.			Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
9th Dec. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 1,18,592	R 691	193	R 1,32,401	R 696	R 37,63,779	R 619	R 40,68,139	R 669	R 3,04,360	R ...		
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkund	547	1,02,581	188	547	1,05,372	193	32,43,512	168	33,30,317	173	86,705	...		
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	1,86,014	275	676	2,08,516	308	62,10,721	260	64,81,032	272	2,70,311	...		
2nd ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,18,179	199	861	1,01,510	118	42,12,872	139	46,55,709	153	4,42,937	...		
2nd ditto	South Indian . . .	655	63,319	97	655	61,790	94	25,55,465	110	25,15,569	109	...	89,806		
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,89,537	511	1,458	6,07,198	416	2,09,99,018	411	2,11,63,743	413	1,64,725	...		
9th Dec. ^{July}	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,66,823	376	461	1,94,957	423	61,54,424	393	64,70,586	414	3,16,162	...		
	TOTAL . . .	4,799	14,96,245	812	4,851	14,11,744	291	4,71,39,791	278	4,86,84,995	287	15,45,204	...		
	<i>State.</i>														
9th Dec. 1882	East Indian . . .	1,504	10,14,458	675	1,507	10,03,934	366	2,92,90,077	552	2,96,84,703	561	3,94,626	...		
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,323	63	33	3,182	97	1,00,127	101	1,43,717	124	43,590	...		
9th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,337	49	27	1,378	51	42,515	44	46,152	48	3,637	...		
9th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	44,554	191	230	57,520	250	12,10,169	148	13,83,075	171	1,72,906	...		
9th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	65	11,072	180	85	10,837	127	3,70,419	123	4,27,311	150	56,892	...		
9th ditto	Patna-Gaya . . .	57	8,000	140	57	10,644	187	3,35,037	166	8,37,992	168	2,955	...		
2nd ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,009	69	29	2,071	71	92,952	90	84,956	83	...	7,996		
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	66	8,894	103	87	6,337	73	1,93,197	91	2,21,346	72	28,149	...		
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	13	763	64	12	696	58	26,359	62	20,743	71	3,384	...		
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	1,99,169	196	1,116	2,49,821	224	50,49,598	165	67,67,185	172	8,17,587	...		
9th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	8,997	200	45	12,117	269	3,17,023	200	3,58,514	226	41,491	...		
9th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	5,774	109	98	6,939	71	1,80,128	88	8,21,809	93	1,41,181	...		
9th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	31,794	197	161	28,659	178	9,13,012	160	9,50,948	168	37,986	...		
9th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,396	85	75	6,438	86	2,03,912	77	2,07,612	78	3,700	...		
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	58,256	160	419	57,096	136	19,77,114	155	19,60,052	134	...	17,063		
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	600	85,404	129	660	1,35,128	205	33,68,757	144	32,80,254	141	...	88,503		
9th ditto	Muttra-Achmera . . .	23	1,040	45	23	1,544	67	(a) 8,894	48	47,978	59	44,594	...		
2nd ditto	Kausing Dharla Tramway . . .	21	2,010	100	32	2,398	75	(b) 27,934	41	56,675	50	28,741	...		
	TOTAL . . .	8,120	4,77,782	153	8,189	5,92,800	186	1,53,11,637	141	1,06,94,819	140	18,13,182	...		
	<i>Native States.</i>														
2nd Dec. ^{July}	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	18,209	68	193	15,839	82	4,53,937	78	5,57,334	82	1,03,397	...		
9th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	12,955	107	121	15,378	27	5,28,221	123	5,74,382	134	46,161	...		
2nd ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,317	40	86	5,065	59	97,625	48	2,08,182	69	1,10,857	...		
2nd ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	580	31	...	...	(c) 12,547	20	12,547	...		
	TOTAL . . .	272	28,481	77	419	36,862	88	10,79,983	89	18,52,445	92	2,72,463	...		
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,795	30,17,066	308	9,966	30,45,340	306	9,28,21,488	271	9,63,46,962	276	35,25,474	...		
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,60,02,737	137	4,73,47,251	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,59,18,751	134	4,89,99,711	141	30,90,960	...		

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 3rd December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 3rd December 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 2nd December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,

Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been abundant rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a good deal has also fallen in the Punjab, where it was badly wanted. Rain in varying quantities has also fallen in most parts of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, Assam, Rajputana, and in the Central India States. In the Madras Presidency it has fallen in three districts only. In British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's territories there has been no rainfall to report.

With the more or less general rain which has fallen during the past week, agricultural prospects have improved everywhere.

In Bengal the rice harvest still continues in some places, and in British Burma and Coorg it has closed. The coffee crop in Coorg has turned out much below estimate, and the prices have fallen heavily in the home market.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 31st).		
Bellary . . . . .	.07 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, outturn average; cholera in one taluk.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	.33 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops dry grain, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and red grain, outturn average; fever and small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing dry crops affected by grub and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever more general; cattle disease abating; water 1 foot over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield below average; cholera increasing and severe.
Madura . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts.
Malabar . . . . .	.15 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain, except in Ganjam, Bellary, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 31st).		
Kurrachee	Slight showers of rain at Kurrachee, Sehwan, and Masjhaad.	Weather colder; river very low on 28th, 2 feet 8 inches, being 1 foot less than on corresponding date last year; 8 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi during week, 3 deaths, total to 24th 57 cases, 17 deaths, remaining sick 24, 5 cases in Sehwan; cattle disease in 5 talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 39, and 33 lbs., in Dadu 32, 37, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	Sharp thunderstorm at Mirpur Khis on 24th, rain in torrents for 2 hours.	Rabi crops fair; small-pox in Hyderabad and Guni; fever in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 40, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops suffered by rain on the 25th; small-pox in Dhar, dhuka; wheat 29 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	.07	Rabi crops generally prospering; cotton somewhat injured by rain; fever in parts of Naosar and Kari Division; <i>bajri</i> 30; and common rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat . . . . .	.70	Slight damage to crops, and fever in some talukas; small-pox in city; <i>jowari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	Slight showers of rain on Thursday night and Friday last. No rain in Zoola, Nandgaon, and Maligaon. Igatpuri 1.02.	Weather cleared up; rabi harvest commenced; last unfavourable weather slightly injured crops in Dindori and Nasik; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 26 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd. Colaba (Bombay)	12 on morning of 26th.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th, 3° warm on 25th, 3° cool from 26th to 28th, and 1° cool on 29th and 30th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on 24th and 25th, afterwards largely in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 24th and 25th, from due west on 26th and afterwards northerly; strong wind from morning of 25th to morning of 26th, commencing from south and south-west and changing to west and south-west. State of crops good; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nil	Rabi crops generally good; harvesting commenced in 8 talukas; <i>bajri</i> maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Purner, minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur	• 03	Standing crops healthy; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; <i>jowari</i> 72 lbs. 39 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	• . .	<i>Kharif</i> harvest nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in 8, and wheat in 5 talukas; other late crops good; cholera disappeared from Gadag; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease reappeared in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 40 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	• . .	Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox in 1 taluka and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 12½ lbs. per rupee, in district average 15 lbs. per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot	• 14	Weather very cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Some rain in most districts, injurious to crops in few places; <i>rabi</i> generally doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 30th).		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather variable, days warm, nights cool; harvesting of <i>amua</i> paddy over, average outturn; prospects of winter crops promising, but rain wanted; prices stationary; cholera, cattle disease, and small-pox not yet ceased.
Dacca	• 26	Harvesting of <i>amua</i> paddy nearly completed, yield average; prospects of winter crops continue good; <i>boro</i> paddy being sown.
24-Petgunnah (Alipore)	• 12	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	• 05	Harvesting of <i>amua</i> almost over; cold-weather crops continue satisfactory; a few cases of cholera reported from outpost Mohinapore.
Rajahababu	• 14	Rain beneficial to winter crops; public health fairly good.
Burdwan	Natore	Some of the cold-weather crops being harvested; fever less prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported.
Cuttack	Nil	Rain beneficial to winter crops; public health fairly good.
Rungpore	• 60	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; ploughing for <i>amua</i> crop commenced; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur	• 39	Prospects of crops good; mustard spoilt by caterpillars in some places.
Purneah	• 96	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good owing to rain; public health fair.
Patna	• 23	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; reaping of mustard going on; public health good.
Derbhunga	• 168	Winter rice harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops not benefited by rain; lands being prepared for indigo; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	• 2	Weather very cold since latter part of week; wheat and other standing crops promise well; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Harvesting of late rice nearly completed, and that of <i>rabi</i> in progress; <i>dulta</i> rice growing well; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There was been rain in most parts of the province during the week; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue generally satisfactory, but the rain is said to have damaged some of these crops, specially mustard, in some parts of Behar; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced in some districts, and that of sugarcane is becoming general; sugarcane harvest is generally expected to yield well; late rice is still being harvested in Orissa and a few other low-lying tracts; fever and cholera have generally much abated, but in Nuddea numerous deaths from fever still reported; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Bartar (Jan. 30th)	Bartar	No damage to crops; no sickness; prices steady.
Chandauli 1'20		
Allahabad (" 31st)	There has been good rain all over the district.	The <i>streen</i> has been injured and the grain in an advanced state, but all over dry tracts, effect beneficial; prospects very good; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur (" 30th)	Storm and heavy fall of rain, 2'80 on 26th.	Dry weather now required; edible crops good; oilseeds injured by insects; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—contd. Jhansi (Jan. 29th)	1·40	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops very good; prices of food-grains almost stationary; small-pox of a mild type continues; cattle disease disappearing.
Agra (" 30th)	Rain in all parganas from 1·30 to 2·20.	Small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	Average rainfall during the week 3·00.	The rain has been general throughout the district and most opportune; <i>rabi</i> prospects all that could be desired; health good.
Meerut (" ")	Meerut . . 2·30 Hapur . . 2·50 Mowana . . 5·00 Beghpur . . 3·00 Ghazisbad . . } 2·20 Sirdhana . .	The rain has been beneficial to the crops; health good; prices easier.
Kumaon (Feb. 1st)	Most copious rain, also snow, and in some places heavy.	The statement made last week to the effect that eight persons had died from typhus, incorrect; four deaths apparently from typhus during this week, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (Jan. 30th)	Lucknow . . 5·20 Maliabad . . 5·20 Mohunlalgunj . . 2·50	Prospects of crops favourable; general health good; small-pox abating in the city.
Partabgarh (" ")	• . .	The rain during the week has done good to the crops; weather not clear; prices almost stationary; health good.
Sitapur (" ")	Average rainfall throughout district over 4·00.	Light hail in parts, but no damage caused; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	Sadr . . 4·00 Akbarpur . . 1·90 Bikapur . . 4·20 Tanda . . 2·20	Prospects good everywhere, except where damages have been caused by hail; extent of damage not yet known.
Rao Bareli (" 29th)	Sadr . . 2·50 Digbijalganj . . 3·10 Dalmau . . 2·30 Salon . . 2·90	Crops flourishing; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 30th)	Average rainfall 1·90	The rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; sowings completed; health good; prices unsintered.
Farukhabad (" ")	Rainfall on 25th and 26th from 6·0 to 2·00.	The rain has vastly improved the prospects of the season; clouds are still visible, but no rain expected; no further report about spread of small-pox. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been a copious fall of rain ranging from 6·0 to 52·0 inches throughout the Provinces, the effect of which has been most beneficial; some damage to crops from hail is reported from Fyzabad, but the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally very good; the general health is good, the small-pox epidemic in Lucknow is abating; small-pox continues to be reported from Agra and Jhansi; prices on the whole are stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 31st)		
Delhi . . .	1·40	Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Harvest prospects much improved; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health elsewhere good; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	2·20	Harvest prospects much improved; health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	2·42	Health good; prices steady.
Amaritsar . . .	2·50	<i>Rabi</i> harvest prospects improving; prices of wheat and gram falling, of other grains stationary.
Lahore . . .	1·60	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Ferozepore . . .	Rainfall good throughout the district.	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest prospects improved; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot . . .	3·00	<i>Rabi</i> assured; health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	Nearly 3·00 in the district, and 22 feet of snow at Murree.	Fever continues in the Kahuta tehsil, and cattle disease in the Murree and Fattehjang tehsils; <i>rabi</i> harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	1·70	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	1·00	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen throughout the province, and the harvest prospects have improved; the general health of the province is good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 31st)	·24	Weather clear; prospects good; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore (" 30th)	·40	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects favourable; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; health good; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Bangor (" 29th)	·61	Weather cool and clear; health fair; prices stationary.
Seoni (" 30th)	·96	Weather cloudy; public health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (" ")	·15	Weather cloudy and cool; health good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 17 and rice 11 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—contd		
Raipur (Jan. 27th)	·22	Weather cloudy and threatening; <i>rabi</i> crops threatened by cloudy weather; slight cattle disease.
Sambalpur { " 25th) Khandwa { " 30th)	·20	Weather clear and cold; prospects and health good. Weather very cold; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain in most districts; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; although slight damage has been caused by rain in a few districts; public health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 27th)		
Akyab . . . .	. . . .	Ten deaths from cholera in two townships; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping over.
Rangoon . . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein . . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Prome . . . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping finished.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Eleven cases of cholera in one township and one in another, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 56 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping finished.
Toungoo . . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from small-pox and four from cholera reported from one township, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Some cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 30th)	·42	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for <i>aus</i> .
Sylhet (" 31st)	·13	Prospects of winter crops good; transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy still going on; ploughing for spring sowings has commenced; cholera is still reported and small-pox.
Cachar (" ")	1·18	Weather very cold; reaping of winter crops progressing; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh (" ")	1·11	Weather cold and seasonable; no further report of cholera received; mustard promises well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 31st)		
Bangalore . . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mysore . . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mercara . . . .	. . . .	Reaping of rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; prospects of coffee planters disappointing; prices fallen heavily in home market, and crops turned out much below estimate; season sickly; fever prevalent in South Coorg and Nanjanjapatna taluk.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Standing crops in the Province in good conditions; harvesting operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Jan. 31st)		
Amraoti . . . .	. . . .	Threshing of <i>kharif</i> crops continues; reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; wheat 16½ and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . .	. . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad . . . .	. . . .	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; <i>tabi</i> crops flourishing; cholera disappearing; prices—wheat 16½, common rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 25, yellow <i>juari</i> 31, and <i>tur</i> 29½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 31st)	·40	Cold severe weather, windy and cloudy; health good.
Sirohi { " 28th)	·30	Wells full; health and prospects good.
Marwar { " 26th)	·66	No water in tanks; health and prospects good.
Harowti { " 27th)	Deoli ·29 Kotah ·48 Tonk ·54 Shahpoora ·50	Slight hail at Kotah and Tonk; prospects improved; weather clear, crisp, and cold; health good.
Jhallawar { " 24th)	·20	Weather windy and cloudy; small-pox of a mild type prevalent.
Ajmere { " 30th)	·28	Fever and small-pox prevalent; cold severe.
Jaipore { " ")	1·22	Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur { " " )	. . . .	Rain general throughout State, has done much good; prospects and health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 31st)		
Indore	Slight rain on 25th	Weather much colder in consequence of rain, healthy and seasonable; agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	1·56	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Bunna . . . .	.87	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . . .	.30	Crops doing well; weather very cold; public health good.
Guna	1·0	Crops and health good; weather cloudy; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal . . . .	.39	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	Some rain during the week.	Health and prospects good.
Nowrang	1·23	Rabi prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 6. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. HOME DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. 2
56—66.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 8th February 1883.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th October 1881, reviewing the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, and appointing a Committee to prepare a draft Code for regulating the grant of Government aid to European and Eurasian schools.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 23rd February 1882, approving of the proposals set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

Letter No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., submitting the draft Code drawn up by the Committee appointed in the said Resolution, together with an Explanatory Report.

Home Department letter No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882, thanking the Committee and inviting them to re-consider certain points in the draft Code.

Letter No. 2, dated 22nd December 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., in reply to the foregoing, with revised copy of the draft Code.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the 8th October 1881,

President:
• A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Members:
The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.
The Very Reverend Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College.
The Reverend J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and late Principal of the Doveton Institution.

the Governor General in Council, appointed a Committee* to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency so far as this is dependent upon Government support. The Committee were instructed to consider, in accordance with the general principles laid

down in the Resolution, the conditions upon which Government aid should be given to European schools, the mode in which the system of payment by results could best be introduced and worked, the standard of education to be required in the different classes of schools, the scales of remuneration suited to each class, the manner in which the Government scholarships should be distributed and awarded, the development of a system of pupil teachers, and the establishment of training colleges. They were directed, in framing their proposals, to bear in mind the wish of the Government of India that the total extra expenditure to be thrown on the Provincial Governments by any revised arrangements should not aggregate more than one lakh of rupees per annum over the whole of the Bengal Presidency.

2. The Report of the Committee, with the draft Code prepared by them, was received by the Government of India in July last, and has been carefully considered by the Governor General in Council. The cordial thanks of Government have already been conveyed to the Members; and regrets expressed at the untimely death of the Very Reverend Father Van Impe, whose place upon the Committee was ably filled by the Reverend Father Lafont.

3. The Committee have dealt with the whole subject referred to them in a most complete and satisfactory manner, and have taken much pains to consult, in the course of their deliberations, not only the principal educational officers of the different provinces but also the managers of all the leading European schools. They have borne in mind the financial restrictions imposed upon them, and endeavoured, in framing their proposals, to effect as little disturbance as possible in the amounts of existing grants. They believe that the system of grants suggested in the Code, if applied to existing primary and middle schools, would not at the outset raise the Government expenditure by more than 10 per cent. At the same time, they are conscious that no very certain conclusion can be come to on the subject of expenditure until the application of the standards has been tested by actual experience. They propose, therefore, that the Code should not be brought into full operation immediately, but that for two years the schools affected by it should be examined under the proposed standards and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded, existing grants being, for the meantime, maintained. In the light of the information thus accumulated, the rates and rules embodied in the draft Code should, it is suggested, be eventually revised.

4. The Governor General in Council fears that if the introduction of the Code as a whole is postponed absolutely for two years, nothing will be done in that time to establish schools in stations where they are now required; while the introduction of a system of training pupil teachers will be undesirably delayed. He would be glad, therefore, if the Local Governments interested could see their way to introducing and working in actual experiment the provisions of Chapter III of the Code, regarding pupil teachers; of Chapter VI, regarding building grants; and of Chapter VII, regarding scholarships. They might also, it is thought, apply the provisions of the Code, with any desired modifications, in the case of new schools. If this is done, the Committee's suggestion may be acted upon for the next two years in the case of all existing schools.

5. In paragraph 7 of their Report the Committee go on to explain the details of the draft Code. The Governor General in Council will here only notice those points upon which the orders or remarks of Government seem to be called for. In the absence of any indication to the contrary the proposals of the Committee may be deemed to have been accepted by the Government of India.

6. The Committee have adopted in Article 3 of the Code the definition of the term "European" followed in the Government

Resolution of the 8th November 1881, but they anticipate difficulty in applying the definition in particular cases. These difficulties may be met by adding to this Article the words—"The Local Governments "shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the "term."

7. The conscience clause, embodied in Article 5 of the Code and explained in paragraph 10 of the Report, is accepted by the Governor General in Council as generally sufficient.

8. In paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report is discussed the question whether all schools are to be eligible for grants irrespective of their status or financial position. The Committee rightly hold that no school should get a grant that can do without it, and this general principle is enforced in clause (f) of Article 6 of the Code; while, to meet the case of high schools that may require aid to some though not to the full extent contemplated by the ordinary rules, provision is made in Article 40 for a reduction in the grant earned in such schools when the income from all sources is large enough in the opinion of the Department to render the full grant unnecessary for efficient maintenance. The Committee are not themselves altogether satisfied with this rule, and the objections to any such plan of determining grants with reference to expenditure in the manner proposed are forcibly stated by one of their Members in paragraph 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council requested the Committee to re-consider this question, but they have failed to discover any more satisfactory rule than that adopted in the Code. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the view taken in paragraph 10 of the Committee's further letter upon this subject (No. 2 of the 22nd December 1882), that the best way of meeting the difficulty eventually will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit, and the attention of the Department should be given to the determination of such fee-limit in the case of high schools. Meantime, a Note will be appended to Article 40 of the Code to the effect that—"The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years "from the date on which the Code comes into force."

9. The Local Governments are requested to keep the Government of India informed of any rules they may lay down, or orders they may give, regarding the disallowing of schools by the Department under Article 6 (e) of the Code, on the ground of their being unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality.

10. The Committee, by a majority, decided that private adventure schools should be excluded from the benefits of the Code. The Governor General in Council is not prepared, in the present state of European education in the Bengal Presidency, to place a special ban upon schools of this class. If they fulfil the requirements of the Code, he would be willing to give them grants. The Government is bound to avail itself at present of every educational agency that may offer itself, provided the education afforded by it is satisfactory. Clause (b) of Article 13 of the Code as drafted,—"That the school is not carried on with a view to private emolument,"—will, therefore, be omitted.

11. In paragraph 28 of the Report, the Committee advocate the appointment of a special European officer to have the supervision of European education throughout Upper India. As the cost of the measures proposed will fall upon the various Local Governments concerned, it is not practicable for the Government of India to give effect to this suggestion. Each Government must be left to make its own arrangements for inspection, but the advisability of entrusting this duty to a carefully selected European officer in each province should be borne in mind; and it will be very useful if the inspecting officers of the different provinces communicate freely with

one another directly and meet occasionally to discuss and settle any points of importance that may arise.

12. The special attention of Local Governments is invited to the proposals of the Committee in paragraph 29 of the Report, regarding the proper mode of dealing with the case of non-European pupils in European schools. The point is one on which full report will be expected hereafter. It should be considered whether the required majority of European pupils should not be raised to two-thirds of the whole number of pupils. Meantime, the rules suggested are provisionally accepted by the Government of India.

13. The Committee's proposals regarding the standards of examination meet with the approval of the Governor General in Council except in the case of the final standard of high schools. The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the Schedule of Standards of Examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shewn as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

14. The Committee's original proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of their Report) appeared to the Governor General in Council to be somewhat too limited in scope. The revised rules proposed in their letter of the 22nd December last are accepted by the Government of India.

15. In the matter of scholarships, the Government of India would be glad to see provision made by Local Governments for the grant of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction by lads passing with credit the final standard of examination in high schools. This is the more necessary now that the University Entrance Examination has been rejected as a final standard for such schools.

16. The Governor General in Council accepts the proposals of the Committee regarding the qualifications of teachers as modified by their letter of the 22nd December.

17. A copy of the draft Code, as finally accepted by the Government of India, is appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with From the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882.
Report of the Committee, dated 17th July 1882.
To the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882.
From ditto, No. 2, dated the 22nd December 1882.

Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

Ordered also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4461, dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1882.

From—A. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee appointed under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your No. 280, dated the 29th April last, together with the draft Code for regulating the conduct of European Education in the Bengal Presidency, which has been drawn up by the Committee appointed with that object under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT A CODE FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Introduction. Home Department, No. 8, dated Simla, the 8th October 1881, we have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying draft of a Code for regulating European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as it is dependent on Government support.

2. We regret that, owing to a variety of causes, it has been found impossible to complete our deliberations within the time specified in the Resolution. The delay has been largely occasioned by the necessity of supplementing by more detailed enquiries the information placed before us, and by the great difficulty we have experienced in obtaining replies to the circulars issued.

3. In framing the draft Code and appended schedules, we have turned to The difficulty of drafting a Code in present circumstances. account all the information that we could obtain in India, and have also freely availed ourselves of the results of recent experience in England and Scotland. But the problem of European education in India is complicated by special difficulties which have no existence in England. In elementary education, for example, it is necessary to provide for a double system of money tables, weights, and measures; for the history and the special geography of India in addition to that of England; and for an Indian vernacular. Rules must also be laid down for secondary education; and this must be done in such a way as on the one hand to develop commercial education, which can hardly be said to exist at present, and on the other, to supply a suitable connection between the elementary school and the University. The varying principles on which grants have hitherto been given have to be replaced by a system of payment-by-results, without doing any avoidable harm to existing schools. In framing this system, it is necessary to take into account the different circumstances of boarding as well as day schools, of schools in the hills as well as those in the plains, and of the large schools in the Presidency towns as well as the small schools in the mofussil. The system must also provide for the maintenance of indigent children in free schools and orphanages. Moreover, provision must be made for adding 50 per cent. to the number of children at present under instruction, and for supplying additional school accommodation in the smaller stations, without adding finally more than Rs. 1,00,000 a year to the present Government expenditure.

4. We have received returns from 70 schools, showing 6,600 scholars on Tentative character of the proposed scale of grants. the rolls. Taking these returns as a guide, we have calculated the amounts of the grants to be given for attendance and instruction, in such a way as to disturb the existing grants as little as possible. We must, however, point out that these returns are not sufficiently accurate to furnish data for a final settlement of the grants, or for an estimate of the probable cost to Government. None of the schools have as yet been examined by the proposed standards, and in very few schools does the course of instruction exactly correspond to that now laid down. The returns can give at best only the teacher's estimate of the knowledge possessed by each scholar; and in many cases they merely show the number of children in each class of the school, without any attempt at classification by standards. The scale of grants proposed in the Code can therefore be regarded only as tentative and experimental; at the same time we believe that it will serve as a basis for determining the rates that may finally be adopted. We are disposed to think

that if the proposed rates were applied to existing primary and middle schools, the additional expenditure, if any, that would fall on Government, would not at the outset exceed 10 per cent. The case of high schools is considered in a later paragraph.

5. The standards of examination which we proposed to adopt were sent Means adopted to obtain the opinion of experts. to the Directors of Public Instruction in the different provinces to which the Code is intended to apply, as well as to the managers of all European schools in those provinces, with the object of obtaining an expression of their views upon our proposals. We also took the opportunity of consulting those educational officers from Bombay and Madras who were present in Calcutta during the cold weather as members of the Education Commission. The majority of those whom we consulted approved entirely of the standards proposed, and all were willing to accept them with modifications. Of the many valuable suggestions that we received, the most important have been adopted. In the Central Provinces, indeed, it was represented that the standards were uniformly too high; but on a careful examination of those proposed by the Inspector General of Education, we found that the main difference lay in the introduction of an initial standard of examination below that which we have adopted as standard I. We hold, however, to the opinion that no advantage is likely to result from the individual examination of children at so early a stage of their school career. For children at that stage, we are of opinion that grants should be determined solely by attendance, organization, and discipline; and we have accordingly proposed in their case a higher rate of attendance grant.

6. We are unanimously of opinion that if the Code in its present form is approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, it should not be brought into full operation immediately. We recommend that, in the first two years, the schools should be examined under the proposed standards by an Educational officer specially deputed to that duty, and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded for future guidance; but that during that period no change should be made in the grants now enjoyed by the schools. The information obtained during this period of transition will enable the Education Department to determine the sufficiency and suitability of the rates here tentatively proposed, and to modify them in any way that experience may show to be necessary; while the schools will have time allowed them to work up to the proposed standards. The revised rates may then be finally introduced, and grants made to schools in strict accordance with them; with the possible modification, should such a course be found desirable, that in the third year half the grants should be made on the old, and half on the new system, the full introduction of the Code being postponed to the fourth year. This appears to us to be the only satisfactory method of removing the uncertainty that must otherwise attend the introduction of the new system, and of securing that "no avoidable harm is done to existing schools." In the words of the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the system must be introduced gradually, with such temporary modifications and adaptations as will enable all really sound institutions to bear the change without injury. As time goes on and the standard of education rises, the conditions of the grants may be modified and made more stringent."

7. Having thus explained our view of the practical value of the scheme which we have the honour to submit, we now proceed to explain in detail the principles by which we have been guided and the methods by which we propose to give effect to them.

8. We have adopted, with a few verbal modifications, the definition of the term "European" given in the note appended to paragraph 6 of the Resolution. We anticipate, however, that there will be difficulty in applying the definition to particular cases. We were at first disposed to recommend that the term should be applied only to those children whose parents (or one of whose parents) use a European language as a vernacular; but on reconsideration we found that, apart from the general difficulty of applying such a test, it might have the effect of excluding from the benefits of the Code a certain number of children, specially those of unknown parentage, in free schools and orphanages, for whom the Gov-

ernment of India intended that provision should be made. On the other hand, it should be understood that the definition, as it now stands, does not clearly exclude such classes as the "Feringhis" of Chittagong, the "Portuguese" of Bombay, or the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta, who can hardly be regarded as having been contemplated in the Resolution. These classes would be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by the application of the language test.

9. As explained in the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children." This is to be secured by a more equitable distribution of grants-in-aid, by the award of scholarships, and by providing a larger supply of efficient teachers; and the only conditions laid down (paragraph 18) are (1) that the system shall be one of strict religious neutrality; (2) that all schools which give a sufficient and suitable secular education shall be eligible for aid; (3) that aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results; and (4) that every aided institution shall be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers.

10. The Resolution does not appear to contemplate any application of the principle of religious neutrality beyond requiring that no school shall be disqualified for a grant-in-aid because of the religious denomination to which it belongs. This would probably be sufficient for all practical purposes in these places in which schools suited to the various denominations actually exist, but it does not meet the case of those places in which there is room for only one or two schools, and in which, therefore, children of one denomination will have to attend schools of another. In the last-mentioned case it appears to us only reasonable that an institution aided by the State should be subject to a conscience clause; and the existence of such a clause in all aided institutions will probably tend to give increased facilities for education. We have therefore recommended (article 5) that every aided institution shall be conducted in accordance with a conscience clause similar to that which is enforced in every public elementary school in England and Scotland, and in every Irish National school. We do not recommend that the managers of every aided school should be required to give facilities, on the school premises, for the religious instruction of scholars whose parents object to that given in the school. In schools established wholly or for the most part by Government such facilities might well be required, as is the case in the "vested" schools of Ireland; but a school built mainly by voluntary subscriptions, like the "non-vested" schools, must in fairness be left in this respect entirely under the control of its managers. We think it sufficient that no scholar shall be required to attend any religious service, or to receive any religious instruction, against the expressed wish of his parents or guardians. But to give greater prominence to the principle of religious neutrality, as well as to make it clear that grants are given only on account of "a sufficient and suitable secular education," we have inserted in article 6 the declaration that no grant is given for or in respect of any instruction in religious subjects. A similar declaration will be found in article 7 (a) of the English and Scotch Codes. We have reason to believe that the proposed conscience clause will be generally acceptable.

11. The principle of the eligibility of all schools that fulfil the condition of giving a sufficient and suitable secular education is enunciated in the Resolution in connection with the requirement of religious neutrality, and appears to us to have been intended to prevent the exclusion of any school on religious grounds, rather than to secure the inclusion of all schools that satisfy the condition. However this may be, we are of opinion that the principle should not be adopted without limitations of a somewhat stringent character. There are certain schools which, owing to their high rate of fees or the possession of substantial endowments, are, or ought to be, independent of Government support; and in view of the strong tendency in this country to lean as much as possible on Govern-

The eligibility of all schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education.

Exceptions. Schools with a large income from fees or endowments.

ment, we think it desirable that such schools should be excluded from the operation of the Code. We have, therefore, introduced into article 6 the limitation that no grant shall be made in respect of any school, the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Education Department, to maintain it in efficiency. But as it is evident that there are high schools which may require aid in varying degrees, we have provided in article 40 that such schools shall not receive the full grants to which they would otherwise be entitled under the Code, but only such a proportion of the full grants as the Department may think necessary in order to maintain them in thorough efficiency. We admit that we are not entirely satisfied with this method of fixing the grants to high schools, the working of which may not be free from difficulty; but after careful consideration of the arguments adduced in the next paragraph, we have found ourselves compelled to introduce some such condition as this, on account of the large amounts that might otherwise be claimed by flourishing schools in Calcutta, which stand in no real need of such assistance. Under the conditions of a fixed total grant for European education, the admission of such schools to the full benefit of the Code could only have the effect of largely reducing the amount available for grants to small and poor schools, and of developing high education at the expense of primary and middle.

The corresponding limitation in the English and Scotch Codes is that, in any school receiving aid, the ordinary fee for instruction must not exceed nine pence a week (English Code, article 4; Scotch Code, article 6 d); but with our present information we are unable to recommend the introduction of a fee limit.

12. One of our number is unable to concur in the recommendation of this

Objection to the proposed method
of determining grants to high
schools. mode of determining the grants to high schools, and desires to place his views on record, so that they may be taken into consideration in the final

settlement of the question. Exception is taken to the proposed method, because it introduces a principle that has been carefully excluded in determining the grants to primary and middle schools. Grants earned by the latter are limited only by their income from all other sources (article 38); grants to high schools are similarly limited, but are finally determined by expenditure (article 40). The question of efficiency need not be considered in this connection, as that is equally secured by either method. But it is contended that the principle of basing grants on expenditure has a tendency to encourage and develop small schools, by making it possible to maintain schools with a comparatively small number of scholars; and that it fails to supply the stimulus to the formation of large schools which is secured by allowing a grant to increase with the income from other sources, that is, practically, with the number of scholars. A more serious objection is that the want of any uniform rule as to the rate of expenditure in the different high schools will cause great difficulty, and probably much uncertainty, in its application. This principle regulates the present grants to colleges in Lower Bengal, and in one case it has necessitated the substitution of estimated for actual expenditure. It will be practically impossible to obviate this awkward result in the case of Roman Catholic schools, the establishments of which, as a rule, provide only a subsistence allowance for their teachers. The full force of this objection may be seen by comparing the tuitional expenditure of such schools as Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, St. George's College, Mussoorie, the Allahabad High School, and St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpore, in which the monthly expenditure varies from R14-12-5 to R3-13-4 for each scholar. The application of this principle will also cause grave irregularities in the rates of the grants allowed to the various schools. If carried out on the basis of actual expenditure, it will seriously reduce the grants to most Roman Catholic high schools; and if the expensive establishments of many of the hill schools are admitted to be necessary, it will allow these schools to draw full grants, while it reduces the grants to schools of precisely the same class in Calcutta. The principle therefore, it is urged, practi-

cally subsidises hill schools as opposed to Calcutta schools. If high schools were opened, as they should be, only where a number of scholars sufficient to justify the expense could be collected, the principle would be found to subsidise hill schools as opposed to schools in the plains, and thus to be inconsistent with the principle laid down in paragraph 15 of the Resolution. If it is contended that the proposed method is needed in order to secure the grants necessary for the maintenance of all high schools outside Calcutta, it is replied that these schools have been unnecessarily multiplied, that they have been opened at places where there is not a sufficient amount of local support, and that the supposed necessity is the direct result of the principle objected to, which facilitates the multiplication of small schools. The method proposed in the Code does not recognise the superior merit of either self-denial or success; it discourages a successful school, and encourages one that is less successful. It must thus tend to create uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and as the Department is not likely to allow any discussion of the reduction adopted for a particular school, this tendency will be greatly increased in any disputed case. In short, the proposed method leaves the present anomalies and inequalities in the mode of aiding high schools practically untouched, and affords no prospect of a final settlement of the question. If the condition of a fixed total grant for European education makes it impossible to admit all high schools to the benefits of the Code, it is contended that it would be more just and reasonable to adopt some method of eliminating schools that are intended for the better classes, and therefore charge high fees. The most direct method of securing this is to insist on a fee limit, as in England and Scotland, and to refuse grants to any school in which the monthly boarding fee exceeds Rs 24, and the monthly tuition fee exceeds Rs 2 in the primary, Rs 4 in the middle, and Rs 6 in the high department. If the amount to which high schools would thus be entitled should still absorb too large a proportion of the total grant, a further reduction might be secured by cutting off grants for attendance, as less necessary in those schools, and allowing grants for passes alone. This method would secure uniformity in all aided schools, and by tending to reduce high fees would give greater facilities for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Schools for the higher classes may be left to themselves, as in England and Scotland. But whatever method is finally adopted, it is contended that until fuller information is obtained than is at present available, it would be better to continue the present mode of aiding high schools than to introduce an exceptional method based on an uncertain principle.

13. We are all agreed in thinking that, where there are more schools than unnecessary schools, can reasonably be expected to be maintained in efficiency, the interests of education require that

there should be some means of reducing their number; and when there is a tendency to multiply small schools for any purpose, denominational or other, an effort should be made to check this tendency. This is partly secured in England and Scotland by article 7 (b) of their Codes; but as the purpose we have in view is somewhat wider, we recommend that the limitation should be expressed as in article 6 (e) of the draft Code:—"No grant is made for or in respect of any schools which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality." This limitation is all the more important in view of article 6 (d), which fixes the minimum of scholars constituting a school at 12.

14. Further, we are of opinion, though on this point we have been unable to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, that as in England and Scotland, no school carried on with a view to private profit should be eligible for aid

private adventure schools. under the Code, and accordingly we have introduced this limitation into article 13(b), which corresponds to article 17(b) of the English and Scotch Codes. Its introduction is held to be justified, partly by the practice prevailing in other countries, but mainly by the considerations that efficient schools of this class can hardly be said to exist in India; that the majority of those that do exist have acted prejudicially to the interests of education by preventing the establishment of more efficient

schools; and that the recognition of them in the Code would only increase this tendency, and thus help to defeat the great purpose of providing facilities for the extension of efficient education. On the other hand, it is contended that the proposed limitation excludes good and bad alike; that it may prevent the opening of schools by private persons in some stations in which there is at present no school, and in which there is little probability of a school being opened at an early date under the management of a committee; and that it seems to traverse the principle laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution, that Government "will not insist on any particular form of management." But those of us who support the view which has been embodied in the Code are so deeply impressed with the mischievous tendency of such schools as a rule, with the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure, and with the necessity of enforcing in every possible way the principle that schools, if aided by Government, must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars, that notwithstanding the considerations above adduced, we cannot recommend the recognition of any school conducted with a view to private emolument or profit. To give full effect to that principle, indeed,

Teachers as managers.

no teacher should be allowed to be a manager of the school in which he is employed; but this regulation would interfere so seriously with the arrangements of some of the best schools, that it would be impossible to enforce its adoption in every case. We recommend that, except with the consent of the Department, teachers should not be allowed to be members of the committee of management (article 11 b), which should in every case consist of at least three members (article 12). We have also added the condition that the income of every aided school must be applied solely to educational purposes recognised by the Department (article 14 c). These last two provisions will be governed by the admission or the exclusion of private adventure schools.

As, however, the opinions of the Committee are equally divided on the question of admitting private adventure schools to the benefits of the Code, we have thought it advisable to enter upon a fuller statement of the grounds for supporting or opposing that policy.

15. In the first place, it is not contended that inefficient and unnecessary private adventure schools ought to be placed under the Code. Nor, again, is it contended that an efficient and necessary private adventure school, which is carried on at a profit, or allows its principal teacher an income, after payment of all expenses, equal to the salary which he might fairly claim if the school were under a committee of management, should be entitled to claim a grant. The only condition, therefore, under which a private adventure school, being both efficient and necessary, can claim a grant, is that its income does not suffice to maintain the proper standard of efficiency, unless the principal teacher, who is its proprietor, carries it on at a loss to himself. Those of us whose opinion is now being stated think it doubtful whether such a school exists, or is hereafter likely to exist, in the Presidency of Bengal. But admitting the supposition that under the operation of the Code such schools may be called into existence, and also allowing the justice of aiding them, we are decidedly of opinion that the aid given should be given under the regulation of the Code which places the school under a committee of management, the principal teacher and his assistants (if any) becoming thenceforth their salaried officers. Our grounds for this opinion are as follows:—

- (1.)—It is impossible for the Department to exercise the regular supervision and control which the school would have under a local committee of management. The Inspector makes one visit of inspection, and at most one or two visits of surprise, during the year. The school accounts are inspected only once a year. But a school under a local committee is frequently visited by one of the members, or by the secretary of the committee; its accounts and attendance registers are made up, examined, and checked monthly; the recovery of un-

paid fees is more easily made; and complaints made by parents more satisfactorily settled by a committee of management than by a teacher carrying on the school for his own profit.

(2.)—A teacher of a school under a committee of management occupies a much more independent position towards his scholars and their parents than the teacher of a private adventure school. Greater independence.

In private adventure schools, children are often withdrawn on unfounded charges of unjust or severe punishment, or for having been put down in their class, or because other children are thought unduly favoured, or on account of a private disagreement, entirely unconnected with the school, between the teacher and the parents. The proprietor and teacher of a private adventure school has to keep the parents in good humour, and he cannot enforce either strictness of discipline, or regularity and punctuality in payment and attendance. Every one acquainted with the working of European schools in India, especially in the smaller stations, knows to what an extent these evils exist even when there is a committee of management. But in this case they are greatly kept in check, and are sooner corrected, by the influence which the managers can bring to bear upon the parents.

(3.)—Schools under a committee of management are maintained, not by fees alone, but also by local grants and voluntary contributions, wherever such are needed. Private adventure schools are without this source of income, and therefore can fulfil the conditions of the Code (if they can fulfil them at all) only in an inferior degree, and at a higher cost to the parents of their scholars. Further, the teacher of a private adventure school has too strong a pecuniary interest to get the most out of the school with the least possible expenditure, since it comes out of his own pocket. His assistants, if he has any, have lower salaries and lower qualifications than those of schools conducted by a committee, and in the smaller Indian stations he has to charge higher fees than many of the parents can afford to pay. But the committee of a school under management has neither the same necessity nor the same strong individual interest to attain the maximum of income from fees and the minimum of expenditure; it is therefore able both to lower the fees to the level of the means of the parents, and to maintain a higher standard of efficiency.

(4.)—The teacher of a private adventure school carried on at a loss—the only case in which a private adventure school can be brought under the Code—would not, it may be presumed, object to place his school under a committee of management. As the salaried officer of a committee responsible to public opinion, and subject to the supervision of the Department, his income would be at least as large, and much less precarious. Refusal could only arise when there was a dislike to inspection and control, which would also make the teacher unwilling to put his school under the Code at all. We cannot recall the case of any salaried teacher in a school under a committee, who, without some special and personal reason, has given up his position to undertake a private adventure school; nor of any teacher of a private adventure school who has not been willing to exchange it for a salaried teachership (principal or assistant) in a school under management.

18. We have assumed above, for the sake of the argument, that private adventure schools which are both efficient and necessary may be called into existence under the operation of the Code. We must, however, express our conviction that this assumption rests on exceedingly doubtful grounds. For instance, in all the larger stations of the Presidency, no private adventure schools are any longer needed. Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Simla, Murree, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, are already supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character for European children of the middle and lower classes, except, indeed, those of the pauper class. If a private adventure school were now started in any one of these stations, and

were to apply for a grant under the Code, the application must be rejected on the ground that the school is 'unnecessary,' unless indeed the school was established only for pauper children who could find admission into none of the existing schools. But pauper education is a field of enterprise which the teacher of a private adventure school is unlikely either to enter or to succeed in.

In smaller stations, now without schools, but with a sufficient number of European children of school-going years, it is true that a private adventure school could not be excluded from the benefit of the Code as 'unnecessary.' Yet the fact that schools of this class in such stations have been shortlived and conspicuously inefficient; and, on the other hand, the fact that every school which has had, or promises to have any permanence, and approaches to any degree of efficiency, is and has been under a committee of management; are strong arguments for concluding that there is a cause of failure inherent in private adventure schools, which prevents both their permanency and their efficiency, and therefore for discouraging their establishment. This cause is simply that it will never pay any man or woman with the qualifications of a good teacher to establish or maintain them.

17. It is contended, however, that private adventure schools may become profitable and efficient if they are admitted to the benefit of the Code,—not, perhaps, as efficient as they would be under a committee of management, but efficient enough to justify Government in paying them for such education as they can supply. It certainly may happen that in the smaller mofussil stations there may be an absence of united effort on the part of the residents to establish a school, and for such stations a private adventure school may be thought better than none. But this case will, in our opinion, be better dealt with by the local Governments, as provided in article 31 or 36 of the Code, than by encouraging the establishment of schools which, during the time of their existence, will impart (as we believe) an inferior education, while they may bar the way to better. For, even admitting all that the advocates of the opposite view can claim, we hold the possible exclusion of a moderately good school in isolated cases (for such cases will admittedly be rare) to be a lesser evil than the encouragement offered to the indifference or supineness of residents in the smaller stations, if aid is given to schools which, but for that provision, might soon give place to better.

Again, as regards the possibility of profit, it will be remembered that the grant is not a net gain to a school, but involves a very considerable expenditure in fulfilling the conditions on which it is given. The receipt of a grant does not involve any great addition to income, since most private adventure schools are so poorly equipped and conducted, that to carry them on under the regulations of the Code would very largely reduce the net profit to be derived from the grant. For all these reasons, we are opposed to the extension of the grant-in-aid system to any school which is conducted as a private adventure school. We do not think the Resolution requires the inclusion of such schools.

18. On the other hand, some of us hold that article 13 (b), which excludes private schools as such, is inconsistent with the principles laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution. This consideration, however, need not be insisted on, as we have been directed to submit reasoned opinions. Taking the arguments adduced in support of the disputed article, some of us contend that they are inconclusive. It is evident that general arguments applicable only to a majority of private schools cannot logically be applied to particular cases, which in common fairness must be dealt with according to their individual merits. It is also evident that arguments for excluding private schools on the ground that they are inefficient, or unnecessary, or unsuited to particular localities, are either irrelevant to article 13 (b) or, if relevant, prove that it is superfluous; for every such case will be completely met under the ordinary operation of the examination tests and of articles 6 (e, 13 (c), d, e, and f) and 39. Similarly, any

contention that private adventure schools are unlikely to arise goes to prove that it is unnecessary to insist on specially excluding them. The real question at issue is, whether an efficient private school should be excluded from the benefits of the Code simply because it is carried on with a view to private emolument. The argument for their exclusion asserts that such schools can hardly be said to exist in India; but as a matter of fact some of them, e.g., the Calcutta High School and D'Cruz's Bengal Academy, have proved their efficiency by their success at the University examinations, and notwithstanding the detailed statement which has been laid before us by one of our number, it is not clear that some of those which now exist are not fairly efficient. At all events, this point cannot fairly be settled without a thorough and detailed application of the tests provided in the Code, and a fair comparison of these with other European schools. The argument from the practice prevailing in other countries loses much of its force when it is noted that these countries are well supplied with public schools, properly so called, whereas in India all the schools for Europeans, with the single exception of the Kurseong Government school, are really private, though only a few are private adventure schools. In our opinion, any argument that can be adduced for aiding an efficient denominational school can with equal justice be urged in favour of an efficient private adventure school of the same class. It has been stated, further, that the majority of these schools have prevented the establishment of more efficient schools, that their recognition would tend to strengthen this mischievous tendency, and that their exclusion is necessary in order to enforce the principle that aided schools must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars. These considerations are far too general to be safely applied to individual cases. It is admitted, however, that difficulties of the kind referred to may arise in connection with private adventure schools, as they have arisen, and may again arise, in connection with denominational schools; but they are at best matters of detail, which may be safely left to the ordinary working of the Code under the Education Department. Certainly, efficient schools cannot fairly be charged with exerting a prejudicial influence on the interests of education, or with neglecting the interest of their scholars; and it is contended that any mischievous tendency which private adventure schools may show is much more likely to be checked by bringing them under the Code than by excluding them from its operation. Even in the supposed case in which a moderately good private adventure school stands in the way of the establishment of a more efficient school of a less private character, it is open to the Department, as soon as satisfactory evidence is adduced, to declare the existing school unsuited to the locality under article 6 (e), and encourage the establishment of the proposed new school. In such a case it would be, to say the least, very remarkable if the indifference and supineness of parents should induce them to sacrifice the interests of their children by persisting in sending them to a school which the reports of the Department show to be less efficient than another equally convenient school. The argument that the pecuniary interests of the teacher of a private adventure school must tend to make him reduce his expenditure on the school to the lowest possible point compatible with efficiency, is irrelevant in any case in which the tests of efficiency are satisfied, and this is the only case under discussion. If it is suggested that private adventure schools must charge high fees, facts can be quoted to show that, in some cases at least, the fees charged in them have been 25 per cent. under those charged in other schools that are eligible for aid under the Code. But the suggestion has little force in view of the fact that no free limit is proposed in the Code. The only remaining argument for the exclusion of these schools is based on the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure. It would probably be difficult to support this contention as a general proposition, or as a portion of an argument which admits the propriety of aiding denominational schools; but the question really turns on the extent to which the private adventure provides a public advantage, and as efficient private schools must be admitted to do this, the impropriety and impolicy of aiding them is not evident. The argument has no force except in the case in which the school shows a surplus after affording reasonable salaries to those employed

in it. It is well known that denominational schools do not as a rule show such a surplus; and if the salaries of R500 or R700 (with a house) paid to the head-masters of some aided denominational schools be regarded as reasonable, it is difficult to see how any question of excessive profit could ever arise. Those who would exclude private adventure schools practically admit that the objection on the score of profit has no foundation in fact. The small number of such schools in India, and their want of permanence, go to prove that they have not been profitable; but in any case excessive profit is fully met by articles 6^f and 40.

19. Passing now to more direct arguments for allowing private adventure

Arguments for the recognition of schools to come under the Code, we note at the outset that no special provision is required to

' private adventure schools. secure this; all that is needed is that they should be examined and reported on by the Department, and that those which are found to satisfy the various tests should, as in the case of other efficient schools, be allowed to claim grants. In this way the Department will obtain a full and trustworthy report on each case, and be enabled to take action on ascertained facts; inefficient and unnecessary or unsuitable schools will be condemned, while any school that may be found efficient will be recognised as doing a public service, instead of being placed in a position that may reasonably suggest a grievance. The recognition of those schools has also the advantage of securing for the Department an opportunity of obtaining a more complete acquaintance with the means and methods of European education in India than can be expected if such schools are excluded. Again, the great object of Government is to secure efficient instruction for every European child; and as a means of securing this, it is proposed to aid schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education. For this purpose it is a matter of little importance whether the school in which the child is efficiently instructed is private or public; the point of real importance is to see that the work is actually done, and if this is secured, there is neither impropriety nor impolicy in allowing an efficient private school to earn the same grant as is allowed to an efficient denominational school of the same class. The form of management is at best a question of machinery, which should never be permitted to usurp the place of the great object aimed at by Government. "Free trade" in education is the only consistent policy, unless Government is prepared to take the work entirely into its own hands. Further, it should be noted that, according to the report of the Committee of Enquiry, dated the 15th May 1880, schools of this class were alone available for Europeans at 11 mofussil stations, and were in existence at several other stations, as well as in Calcutta. Some of them, however, were not private adventure schools; but no detailed information is given with regard to them. The majority of them may have been very inefficient, as not a few denominational schools also appear to have been; but the latter are expected to improve under the operation of the Code, and a similar hope may reasonably be entertained with regard to the former. The contention that private adventure schools are unnecessary in large stations, because these are supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character, rests on exceedingly uncertain grounds. In Calcutta, for example, the statement cannot be admitted, if due regard be had to distance, the climate, and the rate of fees. An efficient private adventure school, with upwards of 150 scholars and a low scale of fees, is a stubborn fact that cannot be disposed of by the assertion that the school is, or ought to be, unnecessary. It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that similar cases may arise in some of the larger towns in the plains; and as regards hill stations, local necessity is of little importance whether the school is private or otherwise. At all events it is wiser policy to await the development of facts. Private adventure schools afford a means, though it may not be the best, for the extension of educational facilities; and unless there is some probability of other schools being established at an early date to take their place, the proposed exclusion of private schools must tend to circumscribe the efforts of Government to bring about such an extension. It is doubtful how far Government can directly undertake the work at present; and if the suggested application of article 31 be made in favour of denominational schools, the exclusion of private adventure schools may be

impolitic, as tending to force all European children into denominational schools. The proposal to overcome the difficulty by extending the operation of article 36, labours under the grave objection that it would remove children from the immediate care of their parents and guardians at a very tender age. It has been suggested also that efficient private adventure schools might be admitted to the benefits of the Code, if they were placed under the charge of a committee in terms of article 12, the teacher, who is really the proprietor, becoming a salaried officer; and this proposal is supported by a statement of reasons for preferring a school under a committee. Were general arguments of the kind adduced regarded as relevant to a discussion of individual cases, it would be easy to construct a counter-statement of probabilities; but it is more important to observe that the Code lays down no condition as to the mode of appointing a committee, and that at present it is impossible to devise satisfactory conditions. The suggested transfer will be either a fact or a fiction; if it is a fact, the private adventure school is not recognised in any form; if it is a fiction, the school may indeed be recognised, but in a way that evidently encourages dishonesty. The latter case has not been found to be imaginary in England; and the danger of such a development adds force to the contention that no antecedent conditions as to the form of management should be laid down, but that the Department should be left free to recognise any efficient school, denominational or other, whatever form of management it may have. It might still further be urged that the recognition of private adventure schools, by opening up a field for an independent career, would encourage capable men to adopt the profession of teacher; while the operation of the Code might be entirely relied on to remedy defects and check abuses. The probability that such cases will not arise is of no avail against facts, if they should arise; and Government can well afford to wait for and watch the facts. If they do not arise nothing is lost; if they do, something may be gained. In any case it is urged that, whatever may be the final decision as to private adventure schools, they should not be excluded from the operation of the Code until they are fully examined and reported on, and that they should in the meantime be allowed to earn grants under the ordinary rules, as appears to have been the case hitherto in at any rate one instance.

20. The English Code (article 7 N. B. 2a) provides that no grant shall be made to any school for the first twelve probationary months. In view of the large number of stations in India which at present have no school for European children, we think that the great object of the Resolution will be best secured by requiring no probationary period before a school may receive a grant. We therefore recommend (article 18) that if any school has, at the time of the Inspector's first visit, been open for less than a year, it shall receive a proportionate amount of the grants payable to schools that have been open for a whole year. This provision will reduce the initial difficulty usually experienced in establishing schools in India, and stimulate efforts towards a speedy supply of the pressing want of European schools. In no case, however, should a grant be given for any period prior to the date of application.

21. The third leading principle mentioned above, *viz.*, that all aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results, has been applied to every grant proposed in the Code, with some slight exceptions which, we trust, will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The grants for attendance and instruction in day and night schools, the grants for pupil teachers and training colleges, and the grants for scholarships, are in every case determined by results alone, and we have provided for reducing and even for entirely withholding them when the Department is dissatisfied with the results. Building grants are to be determined by the circumstances and requirements of each locality, and by the suitability of the proposed school as tested by these.

22. It may be doubtful whether the grant recommended in the case of boarding schools (article 35) is covered by the terms of paragraph 18 of the Resolution; but it depends

wholly on results, and we are unanimously of opinion that it should find a place in the Code. Boarding schools are a necessity in India to so large an extent that, apart from Calcutta and the larger European stations, half the children of school-going age must go to a boarding school if they are to go to school at all. The Resolution points out (paragraph 4) that boarding schools at a distance are the only available means of education for 608 children of school-going age, who live in stations where no school can be established because of the small number of children at each station. There are also 1,083 children in some larger stations where schools might be established, but where at present there is no school. This being so, we think it desirable in the interests of education that the domestic arrangements of boarding schools should be brought under supervision, as well as their arrangements for tuition; and indeed in many cases the two are so closely connected, that it would be practically impossible to separate them. The best mode of securing this object is to attach a grant to the boarding establishment as such, as proposed in articles 34 and 35. We have reason to believe that the proposed inspection of boarding schools will be regarded by the public as a boon.

23. The proposed grants which do not come under the principle of payment-by-results, are those recommended in articles 31, 36, and 37.
Exceptions.

24. Article 31 provides that a special grant may be given by the Department to a school in a place where there is a small or poor European population, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. This corresponds to article 19 d of the English and Scotch Codes, and is intended to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of schools in small stations, and in the poorer districts of large towns.

25. The grant under article 36 is a maximum grant of Rs 5 a month, to be paid on account of the boarding charges of any child residing in a place where there is no school of a standard suited to his requirements, provided that the Magistrate certifies, after enquiry, that the child's parents or guardians are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. We do not regard this grant as being opposed to the views of Government with reference to charitable scholarships (paragraph 20); we recommend it rather as a means of providing suitable elementary education for children in small stations, which will prove better and cheaper than the establishment of small local schools. With the proviso that the grant shall be made only on the production of a Magistrate's certificate, for scholars reading in standards I—VII, we see no reason to anticipate that it will be liable to abuse.

26. The grant recommended in article 37 is a maximum grant of Rs 5 a month, on account of the boarding charges of scholars in free schools or orphanages, with the proviso that the amount of the grant shall never exceed half the total cost of their maintenance. This grant, though not falling under the principles enunciated for our guidance in paragraph 18, appears to us to be in harmony with the general scope of paragraphs 10—13. We recommend it as a convenient mode of giving larger grants to these deserving and indispensable schools, without altering in their favour the rates proposed for attendance and instruction. It introduces an eleemosynary element, but only under strict conditions, and with a view to maintaining in efficiency a most important class of schools, which support and educate many hundreds of poor and neglected children, and which would otherwise be in chronic difficulties under the regulations laid down in the Code. In England, the necessary provision for the maintenance and education of such children would be made under the Poor Law.

27. The principle that every aided institution must be subject to the inspection of the Education Department, and must submit to the required tests and examinations, is expressed

in article 6 (b), which prescribes that no grant shall be made on account of any school that is not subject to the inspection of the Department, and in article 10, which prescribes that in general no grant shall be paid except on a report by the Inspector. A slight exception to this is that in article 27 we propose to accept the University Entrance examination as an alternative in the final examination of high schools; but this must be combined with the Inspector's report. We have provided that the Inspector shall make an annual inspection and examination of each aided school, giving the managers previous notice of the date of his visit (article 8); but he may visit a school at any other time without notice (article 9). At every visit without notice, he is to note in the log-book any particulars that require the attention of the managers (article 46); and all such visits must be borne in mind in reporting on the organization and discipline of the school (article 21). These visits would also have a special bearing on the grants to boarding schools recommended in article 35.

28. For the successful working of the system, we are unanimously of opinion that an officer should be specially deputed for the supervision of European education, and that this officer should in every case be a European. Although we have endeavoured to make as precise as possible the tests that should be applied in determining the grants, much must still be left to the judgment of the inspecting officer, and it is of the last importance that he should command the entire confidence of parents, teachers, and managers. This can be secured only by the appointment of a European officer of high standing and great experience; who should, however, be assisted in dealing with the lower schools and classes by an officer of lower standing.

29. While deeply convinced of the necessity of providing separate schools for European children, as explained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, we have not understood the principles there enunciated as requiring, nor do we recommend, that non-European children should be entirely excluded from the schools under the Code. The practice prevailing in European schools, and the social affinities of the race, might supply strong reasons for admitting Armenians to all the advantages of the Code. Native Christians, and even Hindus and Mahomedans of the higher classes, largely avail themselves of European schools; and Burmese pupils have of late years frequented some of the Caleutta schools. We see no reason for suggesting that this privilege should be entirely withdrawn, or that any steps should be taken to bring about its withdrawal. All that appears to us to be necessary is to secure that the schools recognised by the Code shall be attended mainly by Europeans. This could not be secured with a minimum limit of twelve European scholars in average daily attendance (article 6d), unless there was also a maximum limit for non-European scholars. We therefore recommend (article 6c) that no grant should be made under this Code on account of any school in which the majority of the scholars are not Europeans. Any tendency to increase the number of non-European scholars unduly will probably be checked by the action of parents and guardians. Further enquiry may show that the maximum limit for non-European scholars in any school might be very considerably reduced.

30. Having thus explained the general conditions on which we recommend more equitable distribution of grants. that Government should aid any school under the Code, we pass on to explain the mode in which the system of payment-by-results should be worked, the standard of education that should be required in the different classes of schools, and the scales of remuneration suited to each class. This will show how we propose to bring about a more equitable distribution of grants than at present prevails; but we must repeat that the scales of remuneration which we propose are intended to supply merely a provisional basis for a thorough and detailed examination and comparison of the various schools, and that an equitable distribution of the grants cannot be fully secured until this investigation has been completed.

31. It will be convenient to refer first to the standards of examination
The standards of examination. which are given in Schedule 1. We have divided the subjects of instruction in elementary schools into seven standards in accordance with the proposals recently submitted to Parliament by the Committee of Council on Education, but with such modifications as we think necessary in order to adapt them to the circumstances of European education in India. We assume that from two to three years will be required to enable a child to pass the first standard, that in ordinary circumstances he will pass that standard when he is seven or eight years of age, and that he will pass the seventh standard before completing his fifteenth year. We propose that, if he wishes to carry his education beyond this stage, he should go through a two years' course of special preparation for the University Entrance examination, though with the low standard which that examination requires in English and arithmetic, so much time can hardly be said to be necessary at present. For those who do not wish to study for the Entrance examination, we propose as an alternative two standards, one adapted for girls' schools and the other for boys' schools. The latter has been drawn up with the object of giving effect to the views of Government (paragraphs 18 and 20) as to the great importance of a sound commercial or mechanical education; but schools for this purpose have practically to be created in India.

32. Aided schools are divided into three classes, according to the highest standard taught in them (article 15). Schools that do not give instruction above Standard IV are classified as primary; those that give instruction above that standard but not above Standard VII, as middle; and those that give instruction up to the final standard of the Schedule, as high. But we have made a distinction between schools and departments of schools; a middle school may contain a primary department giving instruction in Standards I—IV, as well as a middle department giving instruction in Standards V—VII; while a high school may include a primary and a middle department, in addition to a high department preparing pupils for the final examination of the schedule. This is in our opinion a much better and more convenient arrangement than the alternative method of treating each department as a separate school.

33. The subjects of instruction in Standards I—VII are divided, as in the English and Scotch Codes, into elementary, class, and special subjects (article 17), the term "special" being substituted for "specific." Of these, only elementary and class subjects are recognised in primary schools or departments. The explanation of these terms is given below:—

Elementary subjects are obligatory on all scholars in a primary or middle school or department; and no scholar will be regarded as having passed by any standard if he does not pass in two of these subjects.
Elementary subjects:—
 Reading. | Arithmetic.
 Writing.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class, understood as meaning all scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects. The selection of class subjects rests to some extent with the managers; under the conditions, however, that two class subjects must be taught in every school teaching above Standard II, and four in every school teaching above Standard IV (article 16), and that English is obligatory in all boys' schools and needlework in all girls' schools, from Standard III to VII inclusive. The examination in class subjects will be conducted individually; but the grant will depend on the proficiency of the classes taken as a whole, and will be paid for every scholar in a class if half of those presented for examination in it satisfy the Inspector (article 22 b).

Special subjects are entirely optional, and scholars presented for examination in them will be examined individually, the grant being paid only for those who pass. The European language may be either Latin, French, or German.
Special subjects:—
 An Indian vernacular. | Botany.
 A European language. | Drawing.

34. The English Code treats English literature, mathematics, and physical geography as specific subjects. We have, however,

Remarks on the class subjects. preferred to place them among class subjects, as being more in accordance with the existing practice of European schools, the studies in which are arranged mainly with reference to the Entrance examination of the University. This arrangement is equally suitable for those who do not carry their studies beyond Standard VII. The subject of needlework is restricted to girls' schools, in which it is virtually made obligatory throughout, as in the new English Code. Some of us were disposed to place an Indian vernacular among the class subjects for boys' schools, which would not only be in harmony with the practice of most European schools, but would also give fitting prominence to a branch of knowledge of special importance in Indian life. We propose, however, that it may be taken up either as a class or as a special subject, the decision in the case of each school resting with the Department.

35. We have not followed the English Code (article 19 c) in limiting the

Variations from the English Code in the class subjects. number of class subjects to two. We are strongly of opinion that such a limitation would be prejudicial to the interests of sound education; in elementary education the basis of instruction should gradually be made broader as the standard rises. It should also be borne in mind that the actual difference is not so great as it appears to be, since some of the class subjects of Schedule I may be taken up under the English Code as specific subjects. Further, it is not unlikely that the provisions of the English Code will in this respect be modified, when it is extended so as to include secondary education. Four class subjects in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, can hardly be regarded as too many for a pupil of eleven or twelve years of age. This amount of work is indispensable for those who are to prepare for the University; it is in accordance with the practice of the best European schools; and is also in agreement with the standards in force for native schools. We propose that in every case class subjects should be taught continuously throughout the school, so that the scholars should advance regularly from standard to standard as in elementary subjects (article 24 a). The plan of allowing a school to be arranged, for the teaching of class subjects, in classes different from those determined by the elementary subjects, does not appear to us to be conducive either to thorough instruction or to regular progress. The English Code also makes it a condition of a grant for class subjects, that half the scholars in all the classes taken together shall satisfy the Inspector. We think it a more fair and reasonable plan that each class should be treated by itself.

36. It will be noted that, while the English Code recognises ten, and the

Remarks on special subjects. Scotch Code fourteen, specific subjects, we propose

as special subjects only an Indian Vernacular, Latin, French, German, botany, and drawing. The first and the last are not recognised in England and Scotland. We regard Greek, chemistry, and electricity and magnetism, as unsuited to scholars in the middle departments of schools in India. We have combined portions of the English courses in mechanics, and in light and heat, to form one of two alternative courses in elementary science, which we think should be taken as a class subject; the other course being a combination of animal physiology and the outlines of zoology. We have united English literature with grammar, and physical with political geography, and have placed these also among class subjects. Mathematics again, we consider, finds its proper place in Indian education as a class subject. In this way we obtain a comprehensive scheme of education, which we believe to be better adapted to develop the mental faculties than one of more limited range. The limitation of the range of study finds its true place at a higher stage of mental development than is usually found in scholars between the ages of ten and fifteen..

37. We should, however, explain that we have been compelled to omit

Domestic economy. domestic economy from the course. We fully recognise the great importance of this subject, and

should most gladly have recommended its adoption, but we are not aware of the existence of any manual on the subject suited to India; and though we believe there are many teachers, perfectly competent to give instruction in it, we prefer to postpone its introduction until some suitable text-book is produced, which may serve as a guide both to the teacher and to the Inspector. We are therefore content with recommending that for the present it should be included in the course for training colleges, in which it will be taught, by means of systematic lectures, to those who will hereafter be employed as teachers.

38. We have already indicated our opinion that, as a final standard for European high schools, that of the Entrance examination is too low. The final standard of high schools. The standard in English is determined mainly with reference to students whose vernacular is not English; and though fairly suited to them, it entirely fails to give a sufficient stimulus to the study of this subject in European schools. The standard in arithmetic should also be raised so as to include the whole subject; in a well conducted school the present standard can easily be reached by pupils in Standard VII. For the present, however, we propose to accept the Entrance examination, without any addition in the form of optional subjects; but unless in the meantime the University raises its standard, it will be necessary to reconsider this subject when, under the operation of the Code, the standard of education in European schools begins, as we are convinced it will, to rise. The alternative standard which we have proposed includes, in boys' schools, the substitution of a modern European language for Latin or an Indian vernacular; an extension of the arithmetical course, with the addition of book-keeping; and the introduction of political economy and commercial geography. Mechanical drawing, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry, are also included as optional subjects. In girls' schools a third language (which may be either French or German), or alternatively, a course of elementary physics, is substituted for the mathematics and book-keeping of the boys' course; and commercial geography and political economy are replaced by general and physical geography and a sketch of European history. The optional subjects are drawing, the theory of music, and botany. We have marked our preference for the alternative standard by proposing a higher grant for those who take it up. We trust that this will be an inducement to managers of high schools to open classes for a practical and commercial education.

39. We have arranged the standards so as to enable girls' schools to take up needlework as a class subject up to Standard VII, without seriously reducing their range of study, or placing them at any disadvantage as compared with boys' schools. We propose that no grant should be given to any girls' school for a class subject unless needlework is taken up (footnote § to Schedule I); and as all schools teaching above Standard II must teach class subjects (article 16), this secures for needlework the first place among them. The same result will be obtained in schools teaching the first two standards, which will probably, as at present, take up two or three class subjects. The standard in arithmetic is modified in the English and Scotch Codes by directing that the work of girls shall be adjudged more leniently than that of boys. We see no need of this in the first three standards, and in Standard IV and upwards we prefer a definite limitation of the course to an indefinite direction to the Inspector. A further modification is that in the middle standards for girls we have made mathematics a special subject. Needlework practically replaces it as a class subject; but the two are not on a footing of equality. A more satisfactory arrangement would be to combine needlework with domestic economy, when suitable text-books in the latter subject are produced. The introduction of French and German into the list of special subjects is intended mainly for the benefit of girls, for whom the grammatical study of an Indian vernacular is less important than it is for boys. There is, however, nothing in the Code or the Schedules to prevent girls from taking up an Indian vernacular if it should be preferred. We have not thought it necessary to insist on needlework above Standard VII:

40. We have made it a condition of earning the full grant, that a day school Number and duration of school shall have held 200 full school meetings during the meetings. year; and we have provided for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school which has held less than 200 meetings (article 18). This latter provision will enable the Department to meet the case of newly established schools, and also that of unavoidable interruptions to school work. At the same time, the penalty involved will check any tendency to the undue multiplication of holidays. We have defined a full school meeting as a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included half an hour of the time allowed for recreation (article 19). The number and duration of school meetings are practically the same as in the English and Scotch Codes, which require 400 morning and afternoon meetings of two hours each, and admit five or ten minutes of the time for recreation to be included in each period of two hours. Having regard to the circumstances of hill schools, and the many breaks that are apt to occur in small schools during the rains, we cannot recommend a higher number of meetings than 200, which, however, we regard as a reasonable and easily attainable limit. The number which we propose allows twelve weeks in each year for vacations, and also one whole holiday or two half holidays a week in addition to Sundays. The duration of a full school meeting is largely determined by the fact that, in many parts of the Bengal Presidency, schools must, for a great part of the year, meet in the early morning and be dismissed by 10 o'clock. The distinction between morning and afternoon meetings can hardly be said to exist in many schools. To meet cases in which it is recognised, and also the case of half holidays and of days when a full school meeting cannot be held, e.g., during the rains, we recommend (article 19 a) that two periods, each comprising not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full attendance.

41. In accordance with the terms of the Resolution (paragraph 18), the Grants given on the terms specified grants-in-aid have been determined "with reference in the Resolution. to the attendance and individual proficiency of the scholars, and the completeness of the educational appliances and discipline of the institution aided."

42. The attendance grant for all day schools is regulated by article 20. The attendance grant. We have followed the English and Scotch Codes in making it depend on the average daily attendance, mainly with a view to secure greater regularity. We have provided that attendance grants shall not be given for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age (article 19 b). The rates proposed may appear to be high; but we have graduated them with general reference to the actual state and requirements of European education, and with a special view to help the smaller schools and schools for infants. A lower attendance grant might have been found sufficient, had it been possible for Government to adopt the principle of compulsory education for all children residing within a reasonable distance of an efficient school. The rates proposed will, we trust, tend indirectly to secure the advantages of compulsion; and this tendency might be greatly strengthened if measures were taken by Government, the Railway Companies, and other large employers of European labour, to induce parents in their service to send their children to school.

43. The instruction grants for scholars presented for examination by The instruction grant in primary Standards I—VII are specified in article 22. These and middle schools or departments. grants may be earned by scholars between the ages of six (article 22, note 1) and eighteen (article 19), who have made 120 full attendances during the school year; it being understood that no scholar shall be allowed to earn a grant in any subject unless the time-table of the school, which must in every case be approved by the Department (article 13 d), has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year (article 22, note 2). The number of attendances prescribed is somewhat less than that in the English and Scotch Codes; but the difference appears to us to be fully justified by the circumstances of European life in India.

44. It will be observed that the minimum limit of age at which a scholar may be examined by the ordinary standards has been fixed at a point lower than that adopted in the English Code, or even than that contemplated in the recent proposals of the Committee of Council. We consider that a strict limitation as to age, however well meant, is apt unnecessarily to repress clever children, while it gives no corresponding advantage to dull children. A clever child of seven years of age might, under the English Code, be presented for examination by Standard II; and we can see no advantage in preventing him from being examined by Standard I at the age of six. We would rather encourage his presentation at an early age, and provide for the case of sickly or backward children, by empowering the Inspector to refuse to examine by standards any child under eight years of age (article 22, *note 1*), and by allowing for each such child a uniform grant of Rs 18 a year (article 20). The last-mentioned grant will be allowed only if the children have been taught as a separate school or department, in a room properly constructed and furnished, and by a special teacher of their own.

45. As already stated, we have based the instruction grants on the number of passed scholars who have made 120 full attendances during the school year. We have discussed the alternative plan of basing these grants on the average daily attendance during the same period and requiring that every scholar whose name has been on the roll for six months should be presented for examination. We have, however, come to the conclusion that, for the present, the interests of education will be best served by insisting on a minimum of attendance as a condition of earning an instruction grant, and requiring, as in article 25, that every scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances shall be presented for examination in elementary and class subjects. Having regard to the present condition of European education in India, we are convinced that the pressure and emulation resulting from this latter plan will be found to be most helpful, and that the method we have adopted is the one best calculated to bring about speedy improvement. The other method will find its proper place, as in England, after the system of payment-by-results has been fully established, and the schools have been brought into a more satisfactory condition. The plan we propose has also the advantage of dealing more liberally with the schools, and of giving greater importance to regularity of attendance and progress. It is, moreover, the plan that has been carried out in England and Scotland since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts.

46. It is very undesirable to introduce any provision that may seem to encourage the practice, so common in India, of transferring pupils from one school to another on insufficient grounds; but in the circumstances of European life in India transfers must frequently be made, and it is only fair and reasonable that under proper safeguards, this should be recognised in the Code. When good reasons can be adduced, parents and guardians will seldom hesitate to state them, and school managers cannot reasonably refuse to admit their force. We have therefore provided (article 22, *note 3*) that any pupil, transferred from one school to another in the course of the school year, may earn a grant for instruction in the second school, provided that the total number of his attendances is not less than 120, and provided that his transfer is certified in his "scholar's register" (article 42), as having taken place with the consent of the managers of the school from which he has been transferred. This makes it the interest of the school to which he is transferred to obtain this certificate, and will thus tend to bring to the notice of the Department all cases of improper transfer. The financial interests of Government are protected by the proviso that in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

47. We propose that it should be a condition of earning any instruction grant whatever, whether for elementary, class, or special subjects, that every scholar for whom a grant is made shall have satisfied the Inspector in at least two elementary

subjects (article 23 *a*). This should make progress in the elementary subjects the first care of both teacher and scholar. As a further safeguard for securing that the elementary subjects taught in a school shall have the greatest prominence, we propose that, unless 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in these subjects obtain passes, only half grants shall be allowed for class, and no grant at all for special subjects; and that if less than 40 per cent. pass in elementary subjects, no grant at all shall be allowed even for class subjects (article 23 *b* and *c*). Further, if any scholar fails in the same elementary subject in two successive years, we propose that no grant should be paid on his account for class or special subjects (article 24 *c*). These provisions should make the elementary subjects the most important in every school, and give the class subjects a higher rank than the special.

48. We attach great importance to a well regulated system of promotion in schools, but we do not consider it desirable that this matter should be introduced into the Code otherwise than indirectly. We propose therefore to allow a pupil who has passed in only two elementary subjects in any standard, to be presented in the same standard again in the following year, and to earn grants in any of the subjects in which he may have failed in the previous year (article 24 *c*). If there were no such provision, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes, the pecuniary interests of the managers must act in favour of promoting such scholars; whereas the permission to earn a grant in any subject in which the scholar may have failed in the previous year, combined with the condition that two successive failures in the same elementary subject disqualify a scholar from earning a grant for class and special subjects (article 24 *d*), will probably make it the interest of the managers, as it is the real interest of the scholar, that he should not be promoted. On the other hand, we think it most important that an effort should be made to counteract the tendency to be satisfied with mediocrity, which is so apt to arise among teachers under a system of payment-by-results, and which so often mars the interests of really clever scholars. We propose, therefore, that up to and including Standard IV, managers shall be allowed to present scholars for examination in two successive standards in the same year; and that, for every scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects, instruction grants may be given in each standard (article 24 *b*). After passing by Standard IV, such scholars will find sufficient scope for their energies in special subjects. These provisions should fully protect the interests of both dull and clever scholars; while the interests of Government also are fully secured, since no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject.

49. In high schools the scholars in the primary and middle departments may earn instruction grants at the same rates as scholars in primary and middle schools; but in the high department we recommend that there should be special rates (article 27 *a* and *b*). The proposed rates may appear by comparison to be high; but if allowance is made for the fact that they really cover the work of two years, for the greater costliness of maintaining the higher standard of work, and for the small number of scholars that are likely to earn grants, it will be found that the rates are not extravagant. We recommend that, before an instruction grant can be claimed for any scholar in a high school, he shall have passed Standard VII, and after doing so, shall have made 250 full attendances (article 26), and have passed in at least three of the compulsory subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I. The first condition will secure that only deserving scholars shall be recognised in the high department, and will be a check on unwise promotion. The second will secure that every scholar in a high department shall go through a two years' course of study. The third is intended to be a liberal concession to the schools; but it insists that, even in case of partial failure, a considerable amount of work shall have been done. The graduation of the rates should secure that efficiency in the compulsory subjects shall be the first care of the managers, and the same result should be obtained indirectly by the last clause of article 27;

while in article 28, the case of a scholar who fails to pass by the full standard is provided for in such a way that no instruction grant can be earned twice in the same subject.

50. The grant for the completeness of educational appliances and for Grant for organization, discipline, &c. discipline is regulated by article 21 (c), which provides on this account a maximum yearly grant of Rs 3 for each scholar, an amount which will only be given in cases of exceptional merit. This is intended as a substitute for the 'special merit' grant recently proposed in England; and, when taken in connection with the reduction provided for in article 39, will give a sufficiently wide range for the discrimination of schools. Clauses (a) and (b) of the same article offer grants for singing and for drill or gymnastics.

51. The mode of paying the grants is explained in articles 29 and 30. At his annual visit, the Inspector will calculate Mode of paying the grant. the amount to which the school is entitled ac-

cording to the proposed rates for the year then ended, and this amount is to be paid to the school, less the amount of any provisional grants that it may have received from Government during the year. Article 18 provides for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school that has not held the prescribed number of meetings at the time of the Inspector's visit. The method of provisional grants has been proposed in reference to the Indian custom of paying salaries monthly, and with the object of enabling the managers to carry on the school during the following year. We recommend that provisional grants should be paid monthly, for both instruction and attendance. The former has been fixed at one-twelfth of the full amount earned for instruction during the previous year, according to the Inspector's report; the latter at one-twelfth of the yearly rate for attendance, for every scholar in average daily attendance during the month for which the bill is drawn. If a school has not been open for a full year, the provisional grants for the second year are to be calculated on a corresponding principle (article 29, note). The proposed method of payment will facilitate the introduction of the new system of grants, and will undoubtedly prove a boon to the schools, without involving any serious risk of loss to Government. If the standard of education rises, as under the Code we hope it will, every good school ought to have a balance in its favour at the close of the year; but if this should not be the case, article 30 provides that any deficit shall be made good by deduction from the provisional grants payable in the following year or otherwise.

52. We do not anticipate that there will be any great demand for grants to night-schools; but some schools of this class already exist in connection with the railway work-

shops, and others may be established in some of the larger towns. They are required only for those who cannot attend a day-school, and therefore we propose that the managers of any night-school applying for a grant should be required to certify that the scholars admitted to it are "beneficially and necessarily" employed during the day (article 32). We further propose that these schools should be confined to Standards I—VII, and that primary night-schools should earn grants only in elementary subjects, and middle night-schools in elementary, and at most in two class subjects (article 33 e and f). These recommendations are based mainly on the small amount of time that can be devoted to instruction in such schools. Primary night-schools will probably be found only in the larger towns; middle night-schools may be established in connection with large workshops, especially for the benefit of apprentices who enter the workshop at an early age, and desire to carry on their education. The need of primary night-schools should gradually disappear under the operation of the Code.

53. We have adopted a considerably higher limit, as to both the number Grants to night-schools. of school meetings and the number of attendances, than that prescribed in the English and Scotch

Codes. In England and Scotland the limit is determined by the consideration that night-schools can be held with advantage only during winter. In India there can be no hardship in requiring them to meet three times a week for rather more than half the year, and in requiring each scholar to be present at 50 meetings of one hour each. The instruction grants for night-schools are fixed at the same rates as those for day-schools: but the attendance grant is a uniform grant of R4 in primary schools, and of R3 in middle schools, for every scholar in average attendance throughout the school year (article 33).

54. To European schools established by Government, as contemplated in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, the provisions of the Code will apply as fully as to any aided school. The salary of the teachers will be governed, partly at least, by ordinary departmental rules; but it would be desirable to enforce in any such rules the condition that a part of the salary should be determined by the results of examination. Care would, it may be presumed, be taken to prevent an excessive proportion of the amount set apart for European education being given to such schools.

55. To enable the Inspector to trace easily the school history of Scholar's register. each scholar, it is provided that, on his admission to a school, he shall deposit with the principal teacher a "scholar's register," showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage (article 42), and certifying, in the case of his being transferred from one school to another, that he has been transferred with the consent of the managers of the former school (article 22, note 3). The "scholar's register" is intended to serve the same purpose as the "child's school book" in England and Scotland, and much care will be needed in order to render it thoroughly effective. As far as possible, a certificate of age should be required; a mere declaration by a parent or guardian has not been found to work well in England and Scotland. If sufficient care is taken, the "scholar's register" may become a powerful check on any tendency to too frequent transfers. The form proposed for the "scholar's register" is given in Appendix I of the Code.

56. We have not proposed any definite rule as to the number of teachers Number of teachers. to be employed in a school. It would not be difficult to lay down such a rule on abstract principles; but we think it better that this question should be deferred until some experience has been gained of the working of the schools under the Code, and the scholars have been classified on a uniform system. We therefore suggest that it should in the meantime be left to the Education Department to determine whether the staff of teachers in any school applying for a grant is sufficient (article 13 e); and to enable the Department to do so, that every application should state the class of the school, the number of scholars in each standard, and the names and qualifications of the teachers (article 7 a, b, and d). As a large number of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are conducted on the continental method of having a separate teacher for each class, we might have suggested a limit for the number of scholars in a class; but probably it is advisable that this, too, should be left for future regulation. The only point on which we have insisted is that the staff, as to number and qualifications, shall be approved by the Department, and that no teachers shall be recognised in day-schools except certificated teachers or pupil-teachers.

57. A complete record of the working of each school is provided for in articles 43—46. The principal teacher is required Registers and accounts. to make a weekly entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, changes in the staff, and other facts relating to the school or its teachers; and no entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered except by a subsequent entry. All changes in the staff must be at once reported to the Department for sanction, otherwise the school does not satisfy the conditions of article 13 (e), and cannot receive a grant. Records of the daily attendance of scholars must be made regularly, and accounts of income and expenditure must be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and

submitted to the Department annually (article 14 b). The Education Department will thus be provided with complete information as regards every school.

58. We have laid down limits of accommodation for both day and boarding schools. In the former we require that an area of 12 square feet shall be provided in each class-room for every scholar in average daily attendance, and that this limit shall be raised to 16 square feet if more than one class is taught in the same room at the same time (article 13 c). This is practically twice the area required by the English and Scotch Codes; but it is necessitated by the conditions of climate in India, which render the maintenance of effective discipline much more difficult than in England or Scotland. We have ascertained that the area specified is already provided in most of the more efficient schools. In boarding schools we recommend that an effort should be made to regulate the sleeping space allotted to each boarder, by requiring in every case a certificate from some competent medical authority that it is sufficient for the purposes of health. But we are of opinion that the space assigned to each boarder should not be less than 40 square feet and 400 cubic feet if he is under 12 years of age, or 48 square feet and 480 cubic feet if he is above 12. We are aware that the space allotted to each boarder in some boarding schools is considerably less than this; but we are strongly of opinion that the interests of good health and thorough discipline in the dormitories cannot be properly secured with a smaller space than that recommended by us.

59. The total amount of the grants proposed for the maintenance of schools in Chapter II, Sections II—IV, may be reduced by an amount varying from one-tenth to one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction or proper apparatus, or to remedy any serious defect in the premises (article 39). The total amount of the grant may also be reduced by the excess of the attendance and instruction grants (articles 20, 21, 22, 26 and 27) above the income of the school from all sources other than Government grants (article 38). The reduction clause in the English and Scotch Codes (article 32 a), corresponding to article 38, is limited by the condition that the grant shall not be reduced below 17s. 6d. for every scholar in average attendance throughout the year; but the circumstances of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are so varied that we are unable to recommend the adoption of any minimum below which the grant shall not be reduced. It appears to us to be a sound principle that the amount of Government aid should not, except in extraordinary cases, exceed the amount contributed from private sources, including fees; and we understand that this principle is regularly applied to grants-in-aid at present. In any case, the article as it stands allows the income of a school from sources other than Government to be doubled; and we are of opinion that this will be found sufficient for all practical purposes, until, if it should be thought necessary to adopt a minimum, fuller information may supply the data for a satisfactory decision. The operation of the article will, however, be seriously modified, if not neutralised, unless steps are taken to separate boarding and tuition fees, which in many schools are at present charged in one consolidated fee. We ought also to explain that, in our judgment, the grant for pupil-teachers, as indicated by the place assigned to it (article 50), should not for the present be brought under the operation of the article on reduction, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes. That is a reasonable course when the pupil-teacher system has been thoroughly established: the case is entirely different in India, where the system will need every advantage that can reasonably be allowed to it in order to secure its speedy and successful adoption. The reduction of the grant to high schools has been already referred to.

60. Proceeding now to the subject of scholarships (Chapter VII), we propose that only two grades should be recognised: one adapted to scholars who are reading in Standard IV,

and are therefore preparing to leave the primary school or department; the other adapted to those who are reading in Standard VII, and are therefore preparing to leave the middle school or department. The scholarships are termed respectively primary and middle; the former being open to all scholars who are under 11 years of age, the latter to all who are under 14. The primary scholarships are of the value of Rs 5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school or department; the middle scholarships are of the value of Rs 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school if the scholar elects to read for the final examination of Schedule I, or for five years in a technical school, if the scholar prefers a technical education. The scholarships are open to any candidate, wherever educated; but we propose that no scholarship should be tenable in any school unless it is certified by the Department as efficient, and is therefore open to inspection. This is the course followed with regard to scholarships tenable in schools for natives. The limits of age have been so fixed that a capable and deserving boy may earn a scholarship at each stage of his school course, reaching the Entrance Examination at 16; after which his requirements are sufficiently provided for by the ordinary college scholarships. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Resolution, we have restricted scholarships to boys; but there is nothing in the Code to prevent girls from competing at the examination, *honoris causa*. The scholarships are to be awarded entirely by competitive examination, marks being assigned on the scale proposed in article 107. We propose that the schools shall, for the purposes of this examination, be arranged in circles or groups; that a certain number of scholarships shall be assigned to each circle; that the examination shall be held simultaneously at selected centres towards the close of the year; and that the managers of every school shall be at liberty to send to the examination as many candidates as they think proper. We further propose that a scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department, and should be liable to reduction or forfeiture in cases of misconduct, continued absence, or failure to pass by the prescribed standards. We have proposed the grouping of schools in circles, partly in order to secure a satisfactory distribution of scholarships, but chiefly in order to meet difficulties likely to arise from the dependence of the school year on the date of the Inspector's visit. The Inspector would probably visit all the schools in a circle about the same time; but he could hardly arrange to visit all the schools in a province within a period that would make a simultaneous scholarship examination a fair comparative test.

61. The provision that a middle scholarship may be held in a technical school is in accordance with the suggestion made Technical scholarships. in paragraph 20 of the Resolution, that a certain number of scholarships should be reserved for lads desirous of receiving technical instruction. Further facilities of the same kind might be secured by offering scholarships, tenable in technical institutions of a higher class, to candidates passing the final examination from high schools. In Lower Bengal some provision of this kind already exists, in connection with the Government Engineering College at Sheeshpore, near Calcutta. In addition to a similar privilege enjoyed by 40 native students, 30 European and Eurasian apprentices of the "mechanical apprentice" class are boarded and educated in that institution on payment of a monthly charge of Rs 5; the extra cost, amounting to Rs 15 a month, being defrayed by Government. Twenty stipends of Rs 10 and of Rs 6 a month, tenable for a year and a half during the last (or purely practical) portion of the course, are also awarded to those apprentices, European and native, who have made the best use of their time in the earlier portion. Ten special scholarships of Rs 10, Rs 15, and Rs 20, open to Europeans as well as to natives, are awarded, on the result of the Entrance Examination, to students intending to join the engineer class of the college. Four graduate scholarships of Rs 50, and ten of Rs 30 each, are also awarded to those European and native students of the college who pass with the greatest credit at the final University examination for engineers. They are tenable for one year, provided that the students are continuously employed during that period in practical work.

62. We proceed to explain our recommendations with regard to the General statement of provisions with regard to teachers that are to be recognised in schools under the Code. The Resolution refers to the difficulty that is likely to "arise in applying the system of payment-by-results from the want at present of properly trained teachers in many schools" (paragraph 19), and directs us to devote special attention to the introduction of an efficient pupil-teacher system (paragraph 21). We have made provision for a thorough classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools (Chapter IV), for securing that those who are hereafter employed shall be properly qualified (Chapter IV), and for developing what will, we trust, form an efficient pupil-teacher system (Chapter III).

63. The Code recognises none but certificated teachers and pupil-teachers Teacher recognised in the Code. on the staff of any day-school; but other persons may be employed in a night-school with the approval of the Department (article 13e). The assistant teachers recognised in article 79 of the English and Scotch Codes are, we think, properly placed among certificated teachers (articles 60, 61, 70, and 71). The stipendiary monitors recognised in the English and Scotch Codes (article 70 i and k) can hardly be regarded as efficient teachers, and therefore are not recognised in this Code. If the system which we propose should not meet every case that may arise, we do not think it would be more likely to do so by accepting as teachers children of 12 years of age, who have passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic by Standard IV.

64. We recommend that there should be three grades of certificates, determined partly by examination and partly by Certificates. service, and that there should be a strict limitation as to the position for which any certificate qualifies its holder (article 57). Our recommendations in the latter respect are more elaborate than the provisions of the English and Scotch Codes; but as the range of education in the schools, and, consequently, of the qualifications required in the teachers, is much wider than in England and Scotland, where secondary education has not been brought under the Code, we think it is fairer to the teachers, and will be more conducive to the interests of education, that the certificates should be more strictly defined.

65. Putting aside for the present the arrangements for pupil-teachers, which will be explained separately, we propose that in determining the certificate to which any applicant is entitled the Provisional certificates. Department shall be guided by the examinations he has passed and the training he has had as a teacher; and that, if the latter has been too short to give assurance of his fitness, he shall undergo probation for a longer or shorter period, receiving in the meantime a provisional certificate of the grade to which he is entitled by examination. This provisional certificate consists in entering his name in a register kept for such cases by the Education Department; and with the limitation stated in article 57 (d), it qualifies the teacher for holding the position to which he would be entitled under a permanent certificate of the same grade.

66. The ordinary examinations for teachers' certificates should ultimately be those held in connection with training colleges, Examinations. as in England and Scotland; but in the absence of such colleges we propose that the Department should avail itself as far as possible of the University examinations. This affords a convenient test of qualifications for regulating the various grades of certificates; and at the same time secures a greater degree of simplicity and uniformity in the educational system than could otherwise be attained. Moreover, in the case of high schools it is eminently desirable that the principal teacher should have received a University training; and we have accordingly proposed that no certificate of the highest grade should be granted to any one (except as provided in article 67)

who is not a graduate. For the present, the First Examination in Arts may be accepted as serving the same purpose in the case of female teachers. It may be observed that, under the regulations of the Calcutta University, a teacher can be admitted to any examination without going through a course of study in an affiliated college.

67. We propose that in all cases, except those provided for in articles Probation. 79 and 80, a longer or shorter period of probation should be required as a condition of obtaining a

permanent certificate of any grade. This period consists of service with credit (article 80, *note*) for a certain number of years, during which the Inspector will report annually upon the work of the teacher. An unfavourable report from the Inspector will render the teacher liable to a further year of service. This secures that the probation shall be undergone in a school open to inspection. We assume as a general rule that, for certificates of the same grade, the higher the qualifying examination the shorter the period of probation should be; and that for certificates of different grades, the higher the grade the longer the probation. When training colleges are established, the period of probation for certificates of the lower grades may fitly conclude with an examination on school management, similar to that which students in training colleges will have to pass (Schedule III).

68. Taking the case of male teachers, we may state our scheme briefly General statement of the scheme as follows:—The Entrance examination with three for awarding certificates. years' probation, or the First Arts examination with

probation for two years, qualifies for a permanent third grade certificate (articles 61 and 62); two years' service with credit under that certificate, with further probation for two years after passing the First Arts examination, or three years' service with credit after obtaining a degree from a University of the United Kingdom or India, qualifies for a permanent second grade certificate (articles 63 and 64); and three years' service with credit under the latter certificate, with two years' further probation after graduating, qualifies for a permanent first grade certificate (article 65). To meet special cases, e.g., the case of teachers specially brought to India to take charge of high schools, we propose that the Department should be empowered to give provisional certificates of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who is over 25 years of age, but that this certificate should be made permanent only after three years' service with credit.

The scheme for female teachers is parallel to this, but the highest examination required is the First Examination in Arts.

69. Cases which are not directly included in the foregoing statement are Cases specially provided for. separately provided for. For example, no reference is made in that statement to teachers holding

certificates from the Education Department of the United Kingdom, nor does it provide for the case of the great majority of teachers in the schools connected with the Church of Rome. These and similar cases are provided for by the general rule laid down in article 58, it being understood that the Department is at liberty to require candidates for certificates to undergo examination if that should be deemed necessary.

70. The classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools Classification of present teachers. will be secured by the rules laid down in articles

67 to 69 and 75 to 77. We propose to recognise the principal teacher of a high school as entitled on application to a first grade certificate, provided that the school is efficient, and that the teacher has been in charge of it for the three years immediately preceding the date of application. Shorter service will entitle the candidate to a provisional first grade certificate, which shall be made permanent on the completion of the period of three years, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. Corresponding provision is made for the principal teachers of middle schools. Teachers

holding a lower position will receive provisional certificates, to be determined in each case by age, character, qualifications, and period of service, provided that the candidate is an efficient teacher serving in an efficient school. We propose that these clauses should be in force only for two years after the Code comes into operation. This will afford ample time to any one who wishes to apply for a certificate.

71. It will be observed that, in dealing with the case of teachers passing through a training college, we attach great importance to the training which a candidate may have had as a pupil-teacher; and that we regard such training as a reason for reducing some of the periods of probation which we have required in the case of other candidates for certificates. This course appears to us to be not only reasonable in itself, but also fitted to secure for the training colleges their legitimate place in the system of European education.

72. It is not unlikely that doubts may be felt whether our proposals will work satisfactorily when brought to the test of practice, especially in view of the Objections to the scheme. high qualifications that we demand, and the small number of Europeans who prosecute their studies beyond the Entrance examination. And it may appear also that, as pupil-teachers are to be introduced only into "the larger elementary schools" (paragraph 19 of the Resolution), and as the only other teachers we recognise in day-schools are certificated teachers (article 13 e), we exact too much in practically requiring all the teachers of primary schools to have passed the Entrance examination. We admit that these objections have force, and that if carried out very stringently, our proposals might perhaps seriously injure some schools. But we regard the scheme as laying down the lines on which any permanent progress in European education must be made. The conditions required in the case of high and good middle schools are certainly attainable, and are not higher than those required in the corresponding schools for natives. And if the conditions are somewhat stringent in the case of primary schools, it must be remembered that these are precisely the schools that suffer most from inefficient management, and that one of the first steps for their improvement must be to secure for them a more efficient class of teachers. Much caution will, no doubt, be required on the part of the Inspector to prevent any avoidable harm during the period of transition; present teachers should not be rashly removed; the better prospects that teachers will have under the operation of the Code will probably induce larger numbers than hitherto to qualify themselves for employment. Certainly, the qualifications prescribed are not in themselves too high, nor are they higher than the parents and guardians of the scholars generally desire. Our proposals will also, we trust, give a much needed stimulus to the demand for higher education among Europeans in India. It would be a great mistake to limit our proposals by the results of the very unsatisfactory system which we desire to replace.

73. The scheme which we propose for the introduction of the pupil-teachers : conditions of engagement. teacher system is drawn up on the lines of that now in force in England and Scotland. We require that the candidate for employment shall be 14 years of age; shall have passed Standard VI; shall produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct; and shall satisfy the Inspector that he possesses aptitude for teaching. The school in which he is employed must be thoroughly efficient, and likely to be maintained during the period of an engagement duly entered into between the candidate and the managers (article 47). The pupil-teacher is to be under engagement for three years, in the first of which he shall be required to teach in the school classes for two hours a day, and in the last two years for three hours; and he shall receive throughout his engagement an hour's special instruction each day, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 49). The candidate must be approved by the Department; but the Department, though it prescribes the form of agreement (Appendix II), is in no way a party to his engagement (article 48). At the end of each year of

his engagement, he must be presented to the Inspector for examination in the subjects prescribed in Schedule II, producing on each occasion the certificates prescribed in Note (1) appended to that Schedule; and if he passes in the compulsory subjects prescribed for that examination, the grant specified in article 50 will be paid on his account, he himself receiving one-half of the whole amount earned, in addition to the salary specified in his agreement. This grant, however, may, on the report of the Inspector, be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-third (article 51). If the pupil-teacher fails to pass in the compulsory subjects, he must be presented again for examination by the same standard (article 52); and if he fails a second time in these subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher (article 53), and therefore can form no part of the staff of an aided school (article 18 e). We have provided in Appendix II for a new memorandum of agreement on change of managers; but this provision would, as we are advised, be unnecessary in the case of any school registered under Act XXI of 1860, or incorporated under Act VI of 1882 (section 26.) We think it very desirable that every school under a committee should register or incorporate itself under one or other of these Acts, not only for the reason above given, but also because it would in that case have a legal status for the recovery of debts. The registration, we desire to point out, would be much facilitated if it could be effected without the payment of any fee.

74. We have recommended a much shorter period of engagement than

Reasons for preferring a short engagement and a comparatively small amount of work. that recognised in England and Scotland, and have also materially reduced the amount of time to be devoted to teaching. At the outset, a longer

period of engagement would probably act as a deterrent both to the candidates and to their parents and guardians; but apart from this, we regard a three years' engagement as quite sufficient to secure satisfactory results, and we depend mainly on the subsequent training and periods of probation to develop fully the skill of the teacher. The limitation of the amount of work to be done by the pupil-teacher is based on the conviction that the permanent interests of education as well as the personal interests of the pupil-teacher are seriously prejudiced by the practice of requiring him to teach for five hours a day. A boy or a girl of 15 has not the strength required for this, and in addition for a vigorous prosecution of the studies prescribed. If the pupil-teacher's strength is overtaxed by teaching, his studies suffer, and he is less likely to turn out a good teacher. We believe too that if we were to require a full day's teaching, and thus to prevent the pupil-teacher from joining the higher classes during any part of the day, we should find it exceedingly difficult to establish the system. And we understand that, even in the far more favourable climate of England and Scotland, experience points very decidedly to the necessity of shortening the time that pupil-teachers must devote to teaching. It should be noted too that the diminution of the time spent in teaching has enabled us to insist on a higher standard of qualification.

75. The rates which we have proposed in article 50 are very much higher

The rates proposed for pupil-teachers. than those that now prevail in England and Scotland, but they are really lower in the aggregate than those that were allowed during the period in which the pupil-teacher system was being established. They are no doubt very liberal; but we do not think they are more liberal than is necessary for giving the system an opportunity of establishing itself. In fixing the relative proportions of the rates, we have endeavoured to emphasize the great importance of the art of teaching, and the necessity of regular and well marked progress in it. The provision of article 51 will be specially valuable in carrying out this principle, by reducing the grant when the pupil-teacher does not show complete efficiency; and the provision that he himself is to receive half the amount of the grants earned should stimulate his application to study.

76. The foregoing remarks show that we are not insensible to the

Prospects of the proposed pupil-teacher system. difficulties of establishing an efficient pupil-teacher system. The few prizes that are within the reach

of teachers trained in India, compared with the valuable prizes that may reasonably be looked forward to by really capable lads who obtain appointments under Government, may for some time make it difficult to secure the services of the best scholars as pupil-teachers. We trust, however, that the proposals we have made will be found sufficiently attractive to give the system a fair start. The offer of free tuition and a small salary during the most expensive period of school education will, it may be hoped, prove an inducement to capable scholars to enter upon a career, the emoluments of which are certain to rise as the demand for trained teachers increases under the operation of the Code. At the same time, we have followed the English Code in the provision that at the close of their engagement pupil-teachers are perfectly free in their choice of employment (article 56); but we are not without hope that many of those who begin will be disposed to continue as teachers.

77. The means by which we propose to connect the pupil-teacher system with that for certificated teachers, are indicated in articles 60, 70, and 79. It will be observed that we propose to make the successful completion of a three years' engagement as pupil-teacher practically equivalent, for the purposes of a teacher's certificate, to passing the First Arts Examination; and that we give an advantage also to pupil-teachers who pass with credit through a course of one or two years in a training college. We have suggested this from a conviction of the great value of such a training, and with the view of retaining as teachers those who have been trained.

78. To complete the pupil-teacher system, and at the same time to give effect to the suggestion conveyed in the closing sentence of paragraph 24 of the Resolution, we have drawn up a scheme for aiding training colleges (Chapter V), and have worked out the details of a two years' course (Schedule III) on the model of the courses prescribed in England and Scotland. The course is so arranged that it can to a large extent be made to suit an Arts College; and in this way it will be possible to secure a collateral advantage for the training colleges without sacrificing anything of their efficiency. If hereafter it should on any grounds be found advisable, the approximation to the First Arts course may be made still closer. How far the scheme is likely to be utilised we have no means of forming an opinion, but there is reason to hope that it will be accepted by some of the leading denominations at no distant date.

79. The rates of grant proposed in article 91 appear at first sight to be higher than those sanctioned in England and Scotland; but in reality it will be found that they are not so. The amount paid annually in England and Scotland is £50 for each male and £35 for each female student in continuous training throughout the year, provided that the total grant does not exceed 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure of the college. We calculate that the average annual grant for each student in continuous training throughout the college year of eight months (article 95) will probably be less than R500, which does not exceed the average for England and Scotland. Even if it should, any excess may, in our judgment, be well allowed if it helps to bring about the establishment of training colleges. The proposal in article 92, the mode of payment recommended in articles 93 and 94, and the exceptions referred to in the latter part of article 95, are all intended to facilitate the opening of such colleges.

80. The reference to the higher education of Europeans in paragraph 5 of the Resolution may require that we should offer some definite recommendation on the subject. The arguments in favour of separate institutions for Europeans do not appear to us to apply with any great force to the higher or University education. As a matter of fact, few, if any, of the colleges in which Europeans study are confined to them exclusively, and we see no reason to think a change in this respect necessary. That being so, we are of opinion that any aid given by

Government to the higher education of Europeans should be regulated by the ordinary grant-in-aid rules in force in the various provinces. The case of any college confined to Europeans exclusively would be sufficiently met by allowing a fixed grant on account of each student who passes the First Arts, B.A., or M.A. examination.

81. A scheme for providing "greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children"

Building grants. would not be complete unless provision were made for grants on account of school buildings. We have therefore added a chapter on building grants (Chapter VI), in which we propose that grants should be given in aid of the erection, enlargement, and furnishing of schools, of carrying out extensive repairs, and, in special cases, of paying debts incurred before the Code comes into operation in erecting or extending school buildings (article 96). We have felt some hesitation in recommending grants in the last two cases, but we do so because it is a matter of notoriety that many schools are in a state of chronic embarrassment owing to old debts and the difficulty of meeting the expense of repairs. Much of the difficulty, we are aware, has arisen from the unsatisfactory way in which accounts have been kept and dues realised, and if the provisions of article 14 (b) are carefully carried out, it will, no doubt, disappear under the operation of the Code; but we think it most important that the schools should have a fair start under the new system, and to secure this we recommend that the grants provided for in 96 (b and c) should at the outset be allowed. There will be no difficulty in selecting the cases that really need and deserve this aid.

82. In the varying circumstances of the stations in which school buildings

Rules for building grants. are likely to be required, it is impossible to find any general rule that will be suitable to all; some stations can help themselves to a much greater extent than others, while in many small stations, with a very fluctuating European population, it would probably be unwise to erect any school building. For the purposes of this chapter, therefore, we recommend that the local Government should take cognisance of the circumstances of each station and determine the rates of grant accordingly. No grant should be given for any school building unless the

Conditions of building grants. European population for whom it is intended is sufficiently large to justify the expense (article 99a), regard being had, among other circumstances, to the requirements of the different religious denominations of the locality. If the circumstances are such as to justify the expense of erecting or extending a building, we propose that a grant should be made, not exceeding two-thirds of the total estimated cost in places where large private contributions cannot be looked for, or not exceeding one-half in places where the people may reasonably be expected to help themselves. These grants being maximum grants, it will be in the power of the Department to fix the amount of the actual grant according to its own judgment.

83. The remaining articles in this chapter are only such as are required

Other conditions of building grants. to secure that the school buildings shall be properly maintained, and be always available for school purposes. We have also provided for the refund of the Government grant in the event of the building ceasing to be used as a school within three years of the date of payment. These recommendations are based largely on the present rules for building grants in Bengal.

84. The only other duty assigned to us in the Resolution was to frame,

No accurate estimate of the cost of the scheme can be framed at present. as well as we could on the information placed before us, an estimate for each province of the cost of the scheme adopted by us. Taking the total number of scholars in the several departments of the schools for which returns have been received, and assuming that a certain proportion would pass by the various standards proposed, we might without difficulty construct an estimate; but after careful

consideration we have come to the conclusion, as already indicated, that such an estimate would, in the present condition of European schools, be of little practical value. The returns are at best very incomplete; we have no means of knowing how many of the 5,000 children who, as stated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution, are at present receiving no instruction, are likely to be sent to school; and the absence of any trustworthy classification of the scholars makes it impossible to form any but an arbitrary estimate of the proportion of passes. In these circumstances, we recommend that the framing of the desired estimate should be deferred until all the schools in the various provinces have been thoroughly inspected and examined according to the prescribed standards. This alone will supply the data for an accurate estimate of the operation of the Code as regards existing schools; and by affording time for observation, it may incidentally throw light on the probable increase in the number of schools and scholars.

85. We cannot conclude this report without giving expression to our very deep feeling of sorrow at the early and lamented death of our colleague, the Very Rev. Father Van Impe, whose warm interest in, and devotion to, the work on which we have been engaged contributed, we fear, to that sad event.

86. We have also to express our deep sense of obligation to Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and to Mr. A. M. Nash, who succeeded him in that office, for the very valuable assistance they have afforded us in the discharge of our onerous duties. By their kindness and courtesy we have been enabled to test our conclusions by reference to several of the European schools under their inspection, and we have particularly to acknowledge the help given by Mr. Nash in working out the system of grants.

A. W. CROFT.

J. BALY.

E. LAFONT, S. J.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1882.

DRAFT CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AS
FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by local Governments and Administrations for European education in India. This grant is administered by the Education Department of each local Government or Administration, hereinafter called the Department.

2. The object of the grant is to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for European children, and training colleges for teachers in such schools.

3. The term European is used in this Code to signify any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life; but the Local Governments shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the term. The term scholar is used to signify European scholar.

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by monthly and annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (Elementary Education Act, England, 1870, section 7) :—

"(a) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

"(b) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time table to be approved by the Educational Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

"(c) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of the departmental inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book."

6. No grant is made for or in respect of—

- (a) any instruction in religious subjects;
- (b) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;
- (c) any school in which the majority of the children attending the school are not European;
- (d) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars;
- (e) any school which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;
- (f) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency.

7. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which grants may be made, until an application is sent to the Head of the Department of the province in which the school is situated. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

- (a) Class of school.
- (b) Names and qualifications of the teachers.
- (c) Constitution of the committee of management.
- (d) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).
- (e) Scale of fees.
- (f) Probable income from all sources other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

8. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and in what month the Inspector will make his annual visit. The month will remain unaltered, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit will be given beforehand to the managers.

9. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any other time without notice.
10. No grant is paid except on a report from the Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause makes it impossible for him to visit and report upon the school.
11. (a) The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.
- (b) Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed, nor can they be recognised as members of its committee of management, without the special sanction of the Department.
12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school. The committee of management must consist of not less than three members.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.—Preliminary.

13. Before any grant is made to a school the following conditions must be satisfied:—
 - (a) That the school is conducted in accordance with article 5.
 - (b) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated, are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school. For the present 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.
 - (c) That the time-table is approved by the Department. The time-table should show the hours allotted to instruction in elementary, class, and special subjects (Schedule I), to the additional subjects of article 21, and to the training of pupil-teachers. No change can afterwards be made without the consent of the Department.
 - (d) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and the teachers approved by the Department. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are pupil-teachers (Chapter III) and certificated teachers (Chapter IV). Other persons may be employed as teachers in night schools.
 - (e) That the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties unconnected with the school which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers.
14. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following conditions:—
 - (a) Due notice shall be given to the Department of any changes in the school staff and management (article 45), which occur in the course of the year.
 - (b) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made; the admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher; accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.
 - (c) The income of the school shall be applied to educational purposes recognised by the Department.

15. Schools and departments of schools aided under this chapter shall be classed as Primary, Middle, or High, according to the highest standard of instruction (Schedule I) taught in them.

Those teaching to a standard not above IV shall be classed as Primary; those teaching to a standard above IV and not above VII as Middle; those teaching to either of the final standards of the Schedule shall be classed as High Schools.

Note.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to change its class, they must submit a fresh application under article 7.

16. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be as follows:—
 - (a) In the primary and middle departments, the elementary, class, and special subjects of Schedule I.
 - (b) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examinations (A and B) of Schedule I.

In primary schools and departments teaching above Standard II two class subjects must be taught. In middle schools and departments four class subjects must be taught.

* The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient is the average daily attendance.

17. In primary and middle schools and departments the following order of instruction must be observed :—

Elementary subjects (reading, writing, and arithmetic) must be taught to every scholar in a school.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class.

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

Note.—All scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects form one class.

SECTION II.—Grants to Day Schools.*

18. A school which has held not less than 200 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this Section.

If a school has held less than 200 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this Section, and in the number of attendances required under article 22.

Note (1).—The school year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit (article 8).

Note (2).—School meetings held before the school comes under the operation of the Code (article 8) will not be counted for the purposes of this article.

19. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included not more than half an hour of the time allowed for recreation. A "full attendance" is an attendance at a full school meeting.

(a) Two periods, each of not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full school meeting.

(b) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age.

20. For every scholar in average daily attendance during the school-year, the following attendance grants may be claimed by the managers :—

	Rs.
For the first 25	... ... ... ... 12 per scholar.
For the next 25	... ... ... ... 9 "
For the next 50	... ... ... ... 6 "
For every additional scholar	... ... ... ... 3 "

For children who are not presented for examination by standards, a uniform attendance grant shall be made at the rate of Rs. 18 for each child not above eight years of age at the end of the school year, provided they are taught as a separate school or department of a school, by a teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction. Of this grant Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls, if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

21. The managers may also claim the following sums for each scholar in average daily attendance :—

- (a) Annas 8 (or Re. 1), if singing by ear (or from notes) is taught throughout the school to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
- (b) Annas 8, if systematic training in drill or gymnastics is given to boys above eight years of age without extra charge.
- (c) A sum not exceeding Rs. 3, at the discretion of the Inspector, for discipline, organization, apparatus and method of instruction.

The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organization and discipline of a school, the results of any visits without notice (article 9) made in the course of the year. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

22. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have made 120 full attendances during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants :—

- (a) Each elementary subject, Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject.
- (b) Each class subject, Rs. 3 for every scholar in a class reading that subject, if 50 per cent. of those presented for examination satisfy the Inspector.
- (c) Each special subject, Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject.

* This Section applies to all day schools in which the standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for boarding establishments connected with day schools, see articles 31–37.

Note (1).—No child under six years of age shall be presented for examination by standards; and it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to refuse to examine any child under eight years of age.

Note (2).—No scholar shall be examined in any subject unless the timetable has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year.

Note (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register (article 42) shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the managers of that school; but in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

Note (4).—The results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers.

23. (a) No instruction grant may be claimed under article 22 on account of any scholar who fails to pass in two elementary subjects.

(b) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under article 22 (b), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes fall below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(c) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under article 22 (c), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects.

24. (a) Any scholar presented for examination must be presented under the same standard in all subjects.

(b) Any scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects of Standards I, II or III, may be at once presented for examination by the next higher standard, and may earn separate grants for passing in each standard.

(c) If a scholar fails in one elementary subject only, he may be presented for examination in the following year either by the same or by the next higher standard; but no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject in any standard.

(d) If a scholar fails in two successive years in the same elementary subject, no grant shall be given on his account for class or special subjects.

25. If a scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in elementary or class subjects, the school shall receive no grant on his account.

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for final examination by the standard in Schedule I. The examination will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by this standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.

(2) Rs. 120 " " four "

(3) Rs. 160 " " all "

(4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for optional subjects for any scholar who fails to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

28. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers may claim on his account the full grant payable under article 27, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

29. After each annual visit of the Inspector (article 8), the school shall receive monthly during the following year—

(a) a provisional attendance grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the rates fixed in article 20, for each scholar in average daily attendance during the preceding month;

(b) a provisional instruction grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the instruction grant earned for the preceding year under articles 22—28.

Note.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (article 18), the denominator of the fraction in (b) shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

30. At the end of each year, when the annual visit (article 8) is paid by the Inspector, the school shall receive the amount of the annual grants earned for attendance and instruction under articles 20—28, less the total amount of the provisional grants received during the course of the year under article 29. But if the amounts received under article 29 exceed the amounts earned under articles 20—28, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 29, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

31. A special grant, to be determined by the Department, may, on a favourable report from the Inspector, be made annually to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population.

Note.—This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

SECTION III.—Grants to Night Schools.

32. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, provided that the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily employed during the day.

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools with the following changes:—

- (a) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.
- (b) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.
- (c) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.
- (d) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.
- (e) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects:—

Mathematics	} of Standards VI and VII.
Elementary Science	
Drawing	} of Standard B.
Mathematics	
Mechanical Drawing	} of Standard B.
Elementary Physics	
Elementary Chemistry	

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (a) shall not apply.

SECTION IV.—Grants to Boarding Schools.

34. Grants may be given under this Section to boarding establishments, in addition to the grants payable under Section II to the day schools with which they are connected.

35. A yearly grant not exceeding Rs. 3 may, on the report of the Inspector, be made for each boarder, according to the average number in residence during the year, if the organization, discipline, sanitation, and domestic arrangements are satisfactory.

Note.—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article, the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet, and for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter VI), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

36. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 5 a month on account of each such boarder.

Note.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

37. A special grant may be made to free schools and orphanages in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (a) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (b) the rate of Rs. 5 a month for each boarder.

SECTION V.—Reduction of Grants.

38. If the amount earned under Sections II and III exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

Note.—In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

39. The total amount of the grant may, upon the Inspector's report, be reduced by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction according to the regulations of the Department, to remedy any defect in the premises that seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of instruction. If the Inspector, at a visit without notice not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

40. If the income of any high school from all sources is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant, claimable under Section II, unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount. The proportion of the full grant that may be claimed shall be fixed from time to time by the Department, and shall be notified beforehand to the managers.

Note.—The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

41. Any grant may be withheld if, on the Inspector's report, there appears to be any serious *prima facie* objection. In every such instance an enquiry shall be made by the Department, the result of which shall be communicated to the managers.

SECTION VI.—Registers.

42. Every scholar in a school receiving grants must be provided with a "scholar's register" (see Appendix I), showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage of his school course. This register must be deposited with the principal teacher on admission to the school, and must be shown to the Inspector when required.

43. In every school receiving grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds—

- (a) the Code for the year;
- (b) registers of attendance;
- (c) a diary or log-book, stoutly bound, and containing not less than 300 ruled pages;
- (d) a portfolio to contain official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

44. The principal teacher must, at least once a week, make an entry in the log-book showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., which are likely to be required for future reference.

Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

45. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, when communicated to the managers, must be immediately copied *verbatim* into the log-book. The names and standing (*Certificated Teacher of the—grade, or Pupil Teacher of the—year*; see Chapters III and IV) of all teachers to be continued on, added to, or withdrawn from, the school staff, as determined by the Department upon the Inspector's report, shall at the same time be entered and signed by the correspondent (article 11 a). This entry settles the school staff for the year. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book, and reported to the Department (article 14 a) for sanction.

46. The Inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit, and will report whether they have been properly kept. He will specially refer to the entries made pursuant to article 45. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

CHAPTER III.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

47. Pupil teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day-school on the following conditions:—

(a) That the school is—

- (1) held in suitable premises;
- (2) well supplied with books, apparatus, and furniture;
- (3) under a duly certificated teacher (article 49);
- (4) properly organized and efficiently instructed;
- (5) under good discipline;
- (6) likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(b) That the pupil teachers—

- (1) are not less than 14 years of age at the date of their engagement;
- (2) have passed Standard VI of Schedule I at the date of their engagement;
- (3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

(c) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum prescribed in Appendix II.

The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil-teacherships by hearing them give a reading lesson and requiring them to set copies, and he will pay special attention to distinctness of utterance.

48. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and if the pupil teacher is approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is not a party to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil teacher shall be presented to the Inspector year by year, at the time fixed by his notice (article 8), for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II).

49. Every pupil teacher shall be required to undergo a course of three years' instruction, and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During the first year he shall teach daily for two hours in the school classes, and during the last two years for three hours, and he shall also receive one hour's special instruction daily from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 57).

50. For each pupil teacher passing with credit in the subjects specified in Schedule II, the managers of the school shall receive the following sums:—

				Rs.
For the compulsory subjects ...	...	...	...	60
" each optional subject ...	...	...	...	20
" the art of teaching—				
in the first year ...	...	...	...	50
" second year ...	...	...	...	80
" third year ...	...	...	...	120

Half the amounts earned under this article shall be paid by the managers to the pupil teacher, in addition to any salary specified in the memorandum of agreement.

51. The amounts stated in the preceding article are maximum grants, to be given only if the results of the examination are thoroughly satisfactory; and they may be reduced, on the report of the Inspector, by an amount not exceeding one-third.

52. No grant shall be paid on account of a pupil-teacher who fails to pass in the compulsory subjects of Schedule II. He will be re-examined by the same standard in the following year.

53. If a pupil teacher fails twice during his course in the compulsory subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil teacher.

54. If in the course of any year a vacancy occurs in the office of pupil teacher, notice of the vacancy must be at once given to the Department; and pending a permanent appointment under the terms of articles 47 and 48, temporary arrangements may be made by the managers of the school to fill the vacancy.

55. The number of pupil teachers to be employed in any school shall be determined by the Department.

56. At the close of their engagement pupil teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of article 60, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter V).

CHAPTER IV.—CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

SECTION I.—Preliminary.

57. Certificates are of three grades, and may be either permanent or provisional. A provisional certificate consists of an entry of the teacher's name in a register kept by the Department.

- (a) A first grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.
- (b) A second grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school, or an assistant teacher in a high school.
- (c) A third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a primary school, or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.
- (d) A provisional third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher of a primary school, only if (a) he has completed his engagement as a pupil teacher, or (b) has passed with credit the first year's examination at a training college, or (c) has served with credit for two years as an assistant teacher.

Note.—In cases of emergency, persons may be temporarily recognised as teachers who do not hold the certificates required by this article.

58. Teachers at any stage shall be entitled to receive certificates from the Department, provided they satisfy the Department that they have received a training and passed examinations equivalent to those required under the following articles.

Example.—A holder of a second class certificate from any of the Education Departments of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive a permanent certificate of the second grade.

Note.—In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

59. A certificate may at any time be suspended, reduced, or cancelled, but in every case the Department shall give the teacher an opportunity of explanation.

SECTION II.—Male Teachers.

60. A pupil teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II shall receive a provisional third grade certificate.

After not less than two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent. Before completing his 25th year, his provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent certificate, or is ipso facto cancelled.

Note (1).—“A year's service with credit” in this and the following articles implies two favourable reports from the Inspector with an interval of a year between them.

Note (2).—Service in more than one school will not be recognized by the Department, unless the transfer has been made with the sanction of the Inspector.

61. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed his 17th year, and has passed the Entrance Examination, or the alternative examination for high schools under Standard B of Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

62. Any one who has completed his 18th year and passed the First Arts Examination, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

63. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the First Arts Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, his provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

64. Any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, who has completed his 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

65. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who is also a graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

66. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant a provisional certificate of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who has completed his 25th year. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

67. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high school, and shall, on application, be entitled to receive a certificate of the first grade.

68. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall, on application, receive a provisional certificate of the first grade. After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on obtaining a satisfactory report from the Inspector, his certificate shall be made permanent.

69. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of his efficiency as a teacher, be entitled to receive a provisional certificate—

(a) of the third grade, provided—

- (1) that he is over 20 years of age;
- (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than three years:

(b) of the second grade, provided—

- (1) that he is over 25 years of age;
- (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than five years, and has served for not less than three years of that period as a teacher in the middle department of a school.

After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

Note.—All applications for certificates under articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

SECTION III.—Female Teachers.

70. A pupil teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II, shall receive a provisional third grade certificate.

After not less than two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent. Before completing her 25th year, her provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent certificate, or is *ipso facto* cancelled.

71. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed her 17th year, and passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

72. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the Entrance Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, her provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

73. Any person who has passed the First Arts Examination, and has completed her 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

74. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who has passed the First Arts Examination, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

75. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high or middle school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high or middle school, and shall be entitled on application to receive a certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

76. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57). After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on receipt of a satisfactory report from the Inspector, her certificate shall be made permanent.

77. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall be entitled, at any time within two years from that date, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of her efficiency as a teacher, to receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

This certificate shall be made permanent after one year's further service with credit, or in the case of any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, has not completed three years' service as a teacher, after two years' further service with credit.

78. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant provisional certificates of the first or second grade to persons not entitled to such certificates under any of the foregoing rules.

SECTION IV.—*Teachers passing through a Training College.*

79. Any student who has been admitted to a training college after completing his engagement as a pupil teacher, and who has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a permanent third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a provisional second grade certificate.

80. Any student of a training college who, without having completed an engagement as a pupil teacher, has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a provisional third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a permanent third grade certificate.

81. After two years' service with credit, the provisional certificates granted under articles 79 and 80 shall be made permanent, and the permanent third grade certificates granted under the same articles shall be exchanged for provisional certificates of the second grade.

82. Any holder of a provisional second grade certificate under the preceding article shall, after two years' service with credit under that certificate, receive a permanent certificate of the second grade.

CHAPTER V.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

83. A training college includes—

- (a) A college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher.
- (b) A practising school, in which such candidates may learn their profession.

84. No grant shall be made to a training college, unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

85. The grant to a practising school shall be made under the conditions specified in Chapter II.

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

86. Candidates for admission to a training college are selected by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, and are admissible to the college provided that they produce satisfactory certificates of moral character,

87. No grant will be payable to a training college on account of any student who on admission does not satisfy the following conditions:—

- (a) That he is at least 17 years of age.
- (b) That the state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.
- (c) That he signs a declaration signifying his *bond fide* intention to follow the profession of a teacher.
- (d) That he has passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, or for pupil teachers in Schedule II.

SECTION III.—*Examinations.*

88. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in article 87, who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed, for first and second year students respectively, in Schedule III.

89. The yearly examinations will be conducted by the Department. After each examination the names of the successful candidates will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, the second in alphabetical order.

90. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under articles 79, 80.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

91. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

92. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs. 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student.

93. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs. 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

94. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, less the amounts actually paid under article 93.

If the amounts paid under article 93 exceed the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 93, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

95. The amounts specified under article 91 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year.

Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

CHAPTER VI.

BUILDING GRANTS.

96. Grants may be given under this Chapter to managers of schools, in aid—

- (a) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;
- (b) of executing extensive repairs;
- (c) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

Note.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings.

97. Except in the case provided for in article 96 (c), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

98. For the purposes of this Chapter local Governments will divide stations into three classes:—

- A.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed one-half of the total cost.
- B.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.
- C.—Stations in which, from the fluctuating number of European children, the erection of permanent school buildings is undesirable. In these stations the amount actually paid as rent will be considered in determining the special grants that may be allowed under article 31.

99. Before a grant is sanctioned for the erection of school buildings, the Department must be satisfied—

- (a) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;
- (b) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;
- (c) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;
- (d) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

100. The trust deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes only. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.

Note.—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school.

101. The grant is not paid until—

- (a) a report is received from the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, certifying that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications;
- (b) a certificate is received from the managers, setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account; and
- (c) the trust deed is duly registered, and a copy lodged with the Department.

102. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of the grant if the building ceases to be used as a school within three years from the date of payment.

103. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

104. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the local Government. Boys only are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

105. Primary scholarships are of the value of Rs. 5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school, or in the middle department of a high school. Middle scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school, or for five years in a technical school. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient.

106. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 11 years of age, and for middle scholarships under 14 years of age, at the date of examination. The selection of the candidates from each school shall be left to the managers of the school.

107. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively. Marks shall be awarded to the several subjects of examination as follows:—

Primary Scholarships.

English ...	Grammar and Composition	...	...	100	200
	Explanation of passages	...	...	50	
	Dictation	...	...	50	
Arithmetic	...	...	...	200	
Geography	...	...	...	100	
			Total	500	

Middle Scholarships.

English, including Grammar and Composition	...	...	250
Second Language	...	...	150
History	...	...	75
Geography	...	...	125
Arithmetic	...	...	125
Geometry and Algebra	...	...	200
Elementary Science	...	...	75
		Total	1,000

108. For the purposes of this Chapter, each province will be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. In November of each year (or some other month to be fixed by the Department), the examination shall be held simultaneously at certain centres previously selected. The examination papers shall be the same for all centres.

109. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of failure to pass by the prescribed standards.

110. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

111. Subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council, the local Government may cancel or modify any articles of this Code, or may introduce new articles.

112. The schedules and notes appended to the Code shall have the same effect as the articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of article 111.

SCHEDULE I.
STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

SUBJECTS.	LOWER DIVISION.		UPPER DIVISION.	
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.				
(1) Reading*	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable. <i>Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.</i>	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history. <i>Spelling to be tested.</i>	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
(2) Writing†	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write from dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once, and then dictated word by word. <i>Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.</i> Copy-books to be shown.	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time.	To write eight lines from a reading-book slowly read over once, and then dictated in sections.
(3) Arithmetic‡	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6×16 .	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The first three simple rules, and division by numbers not exceeding 12. Multiplication table to 12×16 . Pence table to 120 pence.	The four simple rules. Addition and subtraction of English and Indian money. Multiplication table to 16×16 . Anna table to 100 annas.	A.—The compound rules, and reduction in all weights and measures of common use. B (for boys only).—Easy examples of G. C. M. and L. C. M. Easy fractions, with denominators not over 20.
CLASS SUBJECTS.				
(4) English ...	To recite 10 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite 20 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To recite with intelligence and expression 30 lines of poetry. To point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns in the passages read or written.	To recite 40 lines of poetry, and to explain the words and allusions. Easy parsing; to point out the subject and predicate in a simple sentence; to form simple sentences illustrating the use of the parts of speech named in Standard III.
(5) Needlework|| (for girls only).	Hemming; plain knitting with two needles.	Seaming; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Frilling and pleating; plain knitting with four needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with four needles, plain and purled rows alternately.
(6) Geography	.....	To name the points of the compass in the school room, and on a local or district map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map.	The outlines of the geography of India by book and map. To draw on the slate a ground-plan of the school-room, showing the position of the furniture.	The outlines of the geography of Asia, and of the British Isles, by book and map. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches.
(7) Object Lessons.	Common objects; colour.	Common objects; their colours, shapes, and uses.	Habits and uses of domesticated animals.	General comparison of animals, vegetables, and minerals; common substances used in arts and manufactures.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standard III and upwards, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of these books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing of Standards I and II may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Inspector; in Standards III and upwards it must be on paper.

‡ (a) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation; and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with concrete as well as with abstract numbers.

(b) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that here defined, the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be rearranged accordingly.

|| No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work, is taken up.

¶ In each standard a simple garment must be shown containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.			
(1) Reading	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. <i>Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.</i>	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read.	To read a passage from Shakespeare or Milton, or from a standard history of England or India.
(2) Writing	To write from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, hand-writing, and correct expression to be considered. (At the discretion of the Inspector, dictation may be substituted for the story.) Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter; spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered. Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown.	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic.			
A.—For boys	Vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple); practice. <i>Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.</i>	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.	Discount and stocks; exchange; averages and percentages; the metric system.
B.—For girls	G. C. M. and L. C. M.; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). <i>Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.</i>	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimals (simple).	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.
CLASS SUBJECTS.*			
(4) English	To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 100 lines from Shakespeare or Milton, or 50 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.
	To parse and analyse a simple sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the meaning and use of Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	Grammar and analysis of sentences. Prefixes and terminations; easy derivations from Latin and Greek.
(5) Needle-work (for girls only).	Herring-boning, and marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Gathering; stroking; setting-in; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; whipping; setting-on frills; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of the British Isles and India. Latitude and longitude; day and night.	The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles; maps of the great continents, of the British Isles (with greater detail), and of India; showing ranges of mountains, rivers, principal towns, and railways. General circumstances which determine climate; the seasons.	Special knowledge of European geography, with maps of the several European countries, showing the principal towns, rivers, and ranges of mountains. General arrangement of the planetary system; phases of the moon.
(7) History	The outlines of the history of India (British period).	The outlines of the history of India from Akbar. The outlines of the history of England from Elizabeth to Victoria.	The outlines of the history of India from the Mogul period, and of England from the Norman conquest.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard, unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work is taken up.

MIDDLE—*continued.*

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
(8) Mathematics.*	(1) Geometry; Euclid to I, 21	(1) Geometry; Euclid to the end of Book I. (2) Algebra; addition, subtraction, and multiplication.	(1) Geometry; Euclid, Books I and II. (2) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, H. C. D. and L. C. M.
(9) Elementary science.†	(a) General comparison of the chief divisions of the animal kingdom; or (b) gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(a) Distribution of animals; the races of mankind; or (b) the common pump, barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(a) The build of the human body; names, positions, and functions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration; or (b) elementary properties of light and heat; construction of the steam-engine.
		SPECIAL SUBJECTS.	
(10) An Indian vernacular.‡	(1) To read and translate into English a passage selected by the Inspector from the book or portion of the book read during the year. (2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences selected by the Inspector. (2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year. (3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader. (2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. (3) Grammar.
(11) A European language.	A.—Latin. Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English. B.—French or German. Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	A.—Latin. Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax. Knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences. B.—French or German. Inflections and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Twenty pages of a conversation book approved by the Inspector. Dictation.	A.—Latin. Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English. B.—French or German. Grammar; reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Oral translation of easy sentences, with tolerable correctness of pronunciation. Easy letter-writing.
(12) Botany§	Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, e.g., a bean, and a grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark, and pith; cells, vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.
(13) Drawing.	Easy outlines (free-hand), straight and curved.	More difficult outlines. Shading.	Easy linear perspective, and drawing from models.

* In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject.

Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

† An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class or as a special subject, the decision resting with the Department in the case of each school.

§ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

SCHEDULE I.
STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).
(FINAL EXAMINATION.)

FOR BOYS ONLY.

FOR GIRLS ONLY.

Compulsory Subjects.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. English:—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature. | 1. The same. |
| 2. French or German. | 2. The same. |
| 3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping. | 3. Arithmetic. |
| 4. Mathematics:—Algebra as far as quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration. | 4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French or German). |
| 5. Political Economy.
Commercial Geography. | 6. A general sketch of European History.
General and Physical Geography. |

Optional Subjects.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| 6. Mechanical Drawing | ... | 6. Free-hand Drawing. |
| 7. Elementary Physics | ... | 7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II). |
| 8. Elementary Chemistry | ... | 8. Botany. |

SCHEDULE II.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.	End of first year.	End of second year.	End of third year.
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.			
1. English, including reading, writing, grammar, composition, and the explanation of passages.	1. Standard VII of Schedule I.	1. Recapitulation of the subjects of the first year, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1.* The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.
2. A second language, namely, Latin or an Indian vernacular.	2. Ditto	2. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	2.* The matriculation standard.
French or German (for girls only.)	Ditto ...	A course prescribed by the Department.	
3. History and Geography.	3. Ditto	3. Recapitulation. A selected portion of the matriculation course in physical geography.	3.* The matriculation standard.
4. Mathematics:— (a) Arithmetic. (b) Geometry and Algebra.	4. Ditto	(a) The whole. (b) Euclid, Book III; Algebra, to simple equations.	4.* (a) The whole. (b) The matriculation standard.
or (b) Needlework (for girls.)	Ditto ...	(b) To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use. Knitting.	(b) The same.
OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.			
1. Music	Notation; the treble and bass staves, and their relation between them. Time, simple common and simple triple. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both.	1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relation to the treble. Time, compound common and compound triple. Chromatic intervals of the minor scale. Transposition from one key to another, and from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$).	1. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discord of the dominant seventh in its direct form only.
2. Drawing	2. Standard VII of Schedule I.	2. Linear perspective and drawing from models.	2. The same; blackboard drawing.
3. An Indian vernacular (if not taken up for the second language).	3. Ditto	3. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	3. The matriculation standard.
ART OF TEACHING.			
	To teach a class to the satisfaction of the Inspector.	The same, and to show increased skill in instruction and discipline. To write notes of a lesson on some common object.	The same. To answer questions on the methods of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

Note (1).—At the end of each year's course, the following certificates must be presented before admission to the examination:—

1. A certificate from the medical officer of the school that the pupil teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate him for the profession of a teacher.
2. A certificate of good conduct from the managers.
3. A certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to duty from the principal teacher.

Note (2).—Pupil teachers who have passed the Entrance examination of the University will not be examined in the subjects marked.*

SCHEDULE III.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I.—READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from one of the works appointed for the year in English Literature, some of which he will be called upon to repeat at the annual examination of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from the works appointed in English Literature, and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual examination of the Training College.

II.—PENMANSHIP.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the best methods of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary education, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To answer questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
3. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, in any standard up to VII.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—
 - (a) The different methods of organising an elementary school.
 - (b) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
 - (c) The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
3. To answer questions on the principles of education.

IV.—ENGLISH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, AND COMPOSITION.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
To write an essay on a given subject.
3. French writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial, of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—HISTORY.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India; British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

1. General outlines of the history of Greece and Rome.
2. Elementary questions on Political Economy.

VII.—MATHEMATICS.

First Year.

1. Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic.
2. Algebra, as far as the theory of quadratic equations.
3. Geometry; easy problems on the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle. (Wilson, Books I—III; edition of 1881.)
4. Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Second Year.

1. Algebra, as far as the binomial theorem.
2. Geometry; easy problems in the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle, including proportion. (Wilson, Books I—V; edition of 1881.)
3. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles.

VIII.—A SECOND LANGUAGE (LATIN OR AN INDIAN VERNACULAR.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

Note.—The foregoing eight subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

IX.—MUSIC.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and base staves and the relations between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{2}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony, positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only), the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

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X.—DRAWING.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Practical geometry, perspective, and projections.

XI.—A THIRD LANGUAGE.

1. For candidates who have taken Latin:—an Indian Vernacular, French, German, or Greek.
2. For candidates who have taken an Indian Vernacular:—Latin, French, German, or Greek.

Subjects of examination in the first and second year as under VIII.

XII.—PHYSICS.

The subjects of the First Arts Course of the Calcutta University.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I.—READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from some work selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; a part of which she will be required to repeat at the annual inspection of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned, in addition to what she has learned in the first year, at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from works selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; and she will be required to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the Training College.

II.—PENMANSHIP.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates, attention will be paid to the character of the hand-writing and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.
3. To answer questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
4. Special questions on the following subjects will be inserted in the papers for those candidates who desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants:—
 - (a) The method of teaching infants and of conducting an infant school.
 - (b) Notes of object lessons, such as common domestic processes, functions of the human body; common plants, animals, and minerals, their appearance and use.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects :—
 - (a) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
 - (b) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

IV.—ENGLISH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, AND COMPOSITION.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions in the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The physical, political, and commercial geography of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—HISTORY.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India, British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

A special period of English history.

VII.—ARITHMETIC.

The whole subject, with special reference to the methods of teaching it.

VIII.—NEEDLE-WORK.

First Year.

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use.
2. Knitting.

Second Year.

Domestic needle-work in all its branches.

IX.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

First Year.

1. Rules for the preservation of health.
2. Clothing.
3. Food, and its preparation.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year:—

4. Household accounts and management.
5. Sick-room management.

Note.—The foregoing nine subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

X.—MUSIC.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, simple or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another, and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{4}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

XI.—DRAWING.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Perspective; landscape drawing.

XII.—SECOND LANGUAGE. (FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, OR AN INDIAN VERNACULAR.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

XIII.—MATHEMATICS

First Year.

1. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
2. Geometry; the first two books of Euclid.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year—

1. Algebra; ratio and proportion.
2. Geometry; the third and fourth books of Euclid.

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SCHOLAR'S REGISTER.

Certificate in accordance with Article 22, Note 3 of the Code:—“When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the manager of that school.

(Name of child)

Certified* that _____

has been withdrawn from the
school with the consent of the managers.

reading at _____

was born at _____

Head Master.

on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, as certified

by _____

Signed _____

(1) _____

(1).—To be signed by the principal teacher, the secretary, or one of the managers of the school.

N.B.—This book, on the child's admission to an aided school, is to be given to the teacher, who will keep it, and at the end of every school year make an entry of the child's attendance (after 3 years of age). At each annual examination, the Inspector will make an entry showing the subjects in which the child has been examined, and those in which he has passed. The book will be given back, duly made up, when the child leaves the school.

* This certificate is to be repeated in the above form for every subsequent transfer.

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NAME OF CHILD.	DATE OF BIRTH.	AGE.	GRADE.	SEX.	MATERIAL.

APPENDIX II.

I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (ARTICLE 47c).

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between¹¹ Names, &c., in full
of a quorum of the
Managers.² Name, &c., in full
of Father or other
Surety of the pupil-
teacher.³ Father, or as the
case may be.⁴ Name in full of
the pupil-teacher.⁵ His or her.⁶ The month defined
by article 8.⁷ Preceding month.⁸ Three full years.⁹ The sum to be
instructed must be fixed
at the discretion of the
parties, having in
view the local rate of
wages, and the advan-
tages of the school as
a place wherein to
learn the business of a
teacher.¹⁰ Month, or as the
parties may agree.¹¹ One year later
than the second date
in paragraph 2.¹² His or her.¹³ This paragraph
may be modified if
the pupil teacher is
treated as a boarder.¹⁴ All the parties
named must sign, but
need not do so together.
Each signature
should be written in a
separate line, and
must be attested by
that of a witness who
saw it made. The
same witness may
attest more than one
signature.

hereinafter called the Managers, on behalf of the Managers of the

School, and¹ hereinafter
called the Surety, the² hereinafter
called the pupil-teacher.The Managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns agree with the Surety, h—³ executors, administrators, and assigns as follows:—

1. The Managers agree to engage the pupil teacher to serve under a certificated teacher, during the usual school hours, in keeping and teaching the said school for two hours daily during the first year, and for three hours daily during the remainder of the engagement. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of⁴ 18—, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 5, shall end on the last day of⁵ 18—; but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, pass the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University next preceding the last mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the month of December next following such examination, provided the pupil teacher then enters a training college.3. The pupil teacher shall be paid as wages⁶ per⁷ 10⁸ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by⁹ per¹⁰ in each subsequent year of the engagement; but such increase may be stopped, at the discretion of the Managers of the said school for the time being, for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Department that the pupil teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions required of a pupil teacher, according to the standard of the preceding year, as prescribed in the articles of the Code of the Department applicable to the case.

4. The Managers shall also pay to the pupil teacher one-half of the amount received from the Department on his account under the provisions of article 50 of the said Code. This payment shall be over and above all payments made as wages under paragraph 3 of this agreement.

5. Provided always, that if the pupil teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the Managers and with the consent of the Department, end on the last day of¹¹ 18—.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study and the wages of the pupil teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil teacher failed, shall be the same as in the last mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 7 of this agreement.

6. The pupil teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive without charge, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade, special instruction for at least one hour a day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects given to the pupil teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil teacher is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to the said articles.

7. The pupil teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable under paragraph 3 to the pupil teacher for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

8. The pupil teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h—¹² own part and with the privi^y and consent of the Surety.9. ¹³ The Surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.Signed¹⁴ this day of¹⁵ 18—.in presence of¹⁶in presence of¹⁷in presence of¹⁸

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed by all the parties named in it, viz.:—

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers article 43 (d). The Surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*) a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between

within and hereinafter described as *the Surety*;

the persons within described as *the Managers*;

and

hereinafter described as *the Managers*.

1. The said Surety and the said

hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said Managers hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an Agreement in the same words and to the same effect as the within written Agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said

had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said

Signed this _____ day of _____ 18____,

in the presence of _____

in the presence of _____

in the presence of _____

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed by *all the parties named in it, viz.:*

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____ 18____.

No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., c.s., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.,
To—A. W. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee on European and Eurasian Education.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4461 of the 20th July 1882, submitting the Report of the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 8 of the 8th October 1881, together with a draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency. In reply, I am to convey to you, and to the gentlemen associated with you on the Committee, the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the admirable Code and very complete Report submitted to Government. His Excellency in Council feels especially indebted to the non-official members of the Committee for the ungrudging manner in which they consented to give up to this work so much of their valuable time; and he trusts that they may have the satisfaction of finding their labours productive of real and lasting benefit to that section of the community on whose behalf they were undertaken. The ready way in which you yourself, already burdened with heavy official duties, accepted the task of presiding over and assisting the deliberations of the Committee, is highly appreciated by the Government of India. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Garrett and Nash, whose services are referred to in paragraph 86 of the Committee's Report.

2. The Governor General in Council heard with great regret of the death of the Very Reverend Father VanImpe, one of the members originally appointed to the Committee, and he is now much grieved to learn that that sad event was in all probability hastened by the devotion with which that gentleman entered upon the work, of which the outcome is now before Government.

3. The Governor General in Council has carefully considered the Report and draft Code, and hopes shortly to be able to publish, for the information and guidance of the Local Governments, the orders of the Government of India upon the important subject with which the Committee had to deal.

Taken as a whole, the Code appears to be complete in itself, and well calculated to find acceptance not only with the Local Governments, but also with those who are directly engaged in the work of European education. There are, however, one or two minor points in which the Government of India feel disposed to modify to some extent the proposals adopted by the Committee, but before finally accepting these modifications, they consider it due to the members to consult further with them as to the best mode of giving effect to the wishes of Government.

4. The first point is that discussed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council, while altogether concurring in what is said in the former paragraph regarding the propriety of limiting the application of the grant-in-aid system in the case of high schools, which owing to large fees or substantial endowments ought to be independent of State aid, is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which this limitation is regulated under Rule 40 of the Code. The arguments advanced in paragraph 12 of the Report against the proposal to determine the grants in such cases by reference to expenditure, appear to His Excellency in Council to carry great weight. He would wish the Committee to re-consider this matter, and endeavour to devise some means of regulating the grants which shall not take away all stimulus to improvement of income. It has been suggested, for instance, that it would be better to omit Rule 40 entirely, and to add to Rule 38 a clause providing that "the amount earned may be reduced by the department to a maximum representing *any lower proportion* of the said income of the school, when it appears that this can be done without detriment to the efficient maintenance of the school."

5. The proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Report,—Rules 32 and 33 of the Code) appear to the Governor General in Council rather too limited in scope. The Government of India would be glad

to encourage a higher standard of study in such schools for lads engaged in trades. The Committee may be able to modify the Rules slightly so as to provide for this.

6. So again as regards scholarships, some provision appears desirable, as suggested by the Committee, for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools to be held in Colleges of technical instruction. It would be well to suggest the amount of these in the rules, as the arrangements in force in connection with Seebpore may not be known to Local Governments outside Bengal.

7. In respect of the qualifications of teachers, discussed in paragraphs 62 to 72 of the Report, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that too great prominence is given to University qualifications, and that the rules in the Code are unnecessarily complicated. I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether they might not be recast and simplified, so as to provide for the grant of certificates to teachers—

- (1) who, on the Code coming into operation, have been rendering successful service for a certain number of years, and satisfy the Inspectors of their competence to teach up to the standard required;
- (2) who pass an examination to be held by the department for each grade of certificate required, or produce proof of educational requirements equivalent to this standard;
- (3) who hold certificates from home;
- (4) who produce qualifications as pupil teachers, or
- (5) who have passed through training colleges.

The certificates given under (1), (3) and (5) might probably be 'permanent'; those under (2) and (4) 'provisional.'

The subject is one upon which the Government of India would be ready to defer to the final conclusions of the Committee, but the rules as they stand appear open to criticism on the grounds stated, and the Governor General in Council hopes the Committee may see their way to simplifying them on some such plan as that above suggested. The demand for University qualification appears particularly doubtful in the case of female teachers.

8. I am to request that the Committee may be moved to consider the foregoing points at a very early date, and to make any modifications in the draft Code that they may eventually consider desirable.

No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From—A. W. Croft, Esq., President of the Committee on European Education,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882, conveying the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, and referring certain points for the further consideration of the Committee.

2. The Committee are requested to consider—(1) a suggestion for regulating the grants to high schools in certain cases by reference to income; (2) the encouragement of a higher standard of study in night schools; (3) the definition of the value of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction; (4) the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. All these points have received the careful consideration of the Committee, and I have now to submit the results of their deliberation.

3. With regard to the first suggestion, that some means should be devised of so regulating the grants in the case of certain flourishing schools as not to

remove all stimulus to improvement of income, it seems to the Committee desirable to enter into some general explanation of the relative importance of the three considerations of efficiency, income, and expenditure, in determining the amount of grants-in-aid. It will of course be admitted that the most important determining element is that of efficiency. This is the governing principle of the Draft Code, subject to the single limitation (article 38) that the amount of the grant is not to exceed the income of the school from all other sources. In the special cases which are referred to in article 40, and equally in those to which article 6 (f) is intended to apply, a further consideration, that of expenditure, is by implication involved. Under article 6 (f) a school is not entitled to a grant if its income from all other sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency. The "opinion of the Department" must be guided in such cases by a comparison of the income of the school with its necessary expenditure. Similarly, in applying article 40, or any method of reduction that may be substituted for that of the article, it would be necessary for the Department to make the same comparison of income and expenditure, in order to settle the preliminary question whether any reduction at all should be enforced. Thus considerations of expenditure are, as it appears to the Committee, equally involved both in article 40 and in that which, in the 4th paragraph of your letter, is proposed as a substitute for it.

4. A further but separate question is the amount of reduction to be made, and the method of effecting it. The amount of reduction—in other words, the fraction to be applied, under article 40, to each school to which that rule may be held to be applicable—will necessarily vary according to the estimated necessities of the school. This will consequently demand a much closer and more detailed comparison of income and expenditure than was necessary in order to determine the preliminary question whether article 40 (or any similar rule of reduction) should be enforced at all. The Committee venture to submit that such detailed comparison would be required in precisely the same degree, whether under article 40, or under the addition to article 38 which is proposed in substitution of it. In either case the object of applying the fraction would be the same, namely, to reduce the amount earned under the ordinary rules to an amount not more than enough to maintain the school in efficiency. Under one method this is to be effected by applying a variable fraction directly to the amount earned; under the other by applying a variable fraction to the income of the school. Under both alike the value of the fraction could be determined only by a comparison of the income of each school with the expenditure adjudged to be necessary for the maintenance of an efficient establishment; and the fraction would therefore be determined in each particular instance by the financial circumstances of the school.

5. It is admitted that the determination of the fraction in each case will present elements of difficulty. This difficulty could be removed only by fixing the fraction once for all in the Code, and applying it alike to all schools which might be declared liable to reduction, without regard to their varying financial condition. We do not, however, understand that such was the intention of His Excellency in Council; nor do we think that the time has yet come for the adoption of this method. We have therefore assumed that the fraction is to be settled by the Department from time to time, say for a term of three or five years, with reference to the financial circumstances of each school.

6. Such being the case, it remains to be considered what method of reduction should be applied. The Committee have considered with great care and in all its bearings the suggestion made in the 4th paragraph of your letter. That suggestion is, in effect, that in the case of those schools to which a reduced grant is to be given, the amount of the grant shall be determined by, and shall vary with, the income of the school, and not with the amount that might be claimed by the school under the ordinary rules, as proposed in article 40 of the Draft Code. It is clear that, under such a mode of determining the grant, the schools would have an immediate and strong incentive to increase their income; and it

may be readily admitted that the larger the income, the greater will generally be the efficiency of the school. But the Committee would beg to submit that there are other elements in the case which need consideration. The proposed change does not appear to give enough prominence to the question of efficiency, as determined by the results of examination. For, in every case to which the rule would apply, the amount that the school could earn in attendance and instruction grants would be greater than the maximum grant allowed by the rule; and the school would, therefore, always receive this maximum grant. In other words, the grant to the school would be a fixed fraction of its income, whatever the result of the examination might be. If the income of the school remained the same, or varied slightly from year to year, no improvement, and equally no deterioration, in the efficiency of the teaching, would have any effect upon the amount of the grant. True, the two conditions of income and efficiency are generally found to vary in a direct and not in an inverse ratio; and thus, it may be urged, the end will be attained whichever be adopted as the determining condition. But though increase of income follows increased efficiency, it does not follow it so directly that it can be adopted with equal advantage as the measure of the grant. To make our meaning clear by an example:—A high school in Calcutta has a fee-income, say, of Rs. 1,800 a month; and its unreduced earnings under the Code would amount to Rs. 600 a month, and could hardly, at the worst, fall below Rs. 400 a month. The Department, after consideration of the circumstances of the school, decides that it can be maintained in efficiency with a grant of Rs. 200 a month, and accordingly applies, under article 40, the fraction $\frac{1}{9}$. Under the stimulus of the system of payment introduced by the Code, the normal earnings of the school rise in successive years to Rs. 750 and Rs. 900; and it accordingly receives a grant for those years of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300. In this way a direct and strong incentive is applied, tending to increase the efficiency of the school; since increased efficiency at once makes itself felt in the amount of the grant. But if the income of the school be taken as the standard, and with the same object as before, one-ninth of the income be taken as the fraction, the school would gain no profit from its increased efficiency. It would doubtless become more popular, and would thus gain in the amount of its fee-receipts; but the gain would be slow, and could under no circumstances be expected to advance at such a rate as to make up to the school the amount it would earn, as above explained, under article 40. And at the same time, since the school at its worst would, *ex hypothesi*, earn more by the results of examination than the amount judged to be necessary for its requirements, no reduction in efficiency would directly affect the grant. No doubt any tendency to deterioration would be in a great measure checked by the publicity of the Inspector's reports and the emulation of rival schools; but the Committee think it highly desirable that, for the present at least, schools should not be deprived of that additional incentive to exertion which lies in the direct dependence of the grant on the quality of the work turned out.

7. The position will probably be made clearer if the Committee explain what are the circumstances of those schools to which alone, so far as they are able to judge, any rule of reduction would now, at any rate, be likely to apply. The schools in question are St. Xavier's and the Doveton in Calcutta. The fee-income of St. Xavier's is Rs. 1,750 a month, and its probable earnings under the Code would be approximately Rs. 675 a month. The fee-income of the Doveton School is Rs. 2,100 a month, and its probable earnings Rs. 600. Each receives from Government a fixed grant of Rs. 200 a month, and with this assistance it is found that they can maintain themselves in efficiency. It is doubtful whether under a strict application of article 6 (f), these schools would be eligible for grants; but if they were admitted, and if it be assumed, for the sake of illustration, that under article 40 the fraction fixed on for each was one-third, the grants claimable by the two schools would be Rs. 225 and Rs. 200 a month respectively; and would rise or fall yearly, within moderate limits of variation, in direct proportion to the number of scholars, and to the efficiency of each school as tested by examination. The Committee are disposed to believe that in present circumstances such a mode of determining the grant would be both satisfactory in itself, and also acceptable to the schools concerned.

8. It is true that there is and can be no fixed rule by which to determine what is the cost of an establishment necessary for the efficient maintenance of a school of any class; and this difficulty presents itself in a striking light in the two schools just named. But the Committee would submit that considerations of expenditure must arise under any system whatever, in which it is necessary to determine what grant is required in order to maintain a school in efficiency. The only way to avoid it is to give to each school the full amount that it can earn under the Code; and this, however desirable it may be, is incompatible with the condition of a total grant of limited amount, as laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 23 of their Resolution.

9. The Committee have had under consideration another suggestion which they think deserving of mention, though they are unable to recommend its adoption. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be met by some such addition to article 38 as the following:—"If in the opinion of the Department a school does not require the full grants specified in Sections II and III, the total amount earned may be reduced to a sum representing a proportion of the said income of the school, provided always that this reduction does not bring the grant for each scholar who satisfies the prescribed conditions below one-fourth of the ordinary rates." This is an adaptation of article 114 of the new English Code, and might be worked so as to affect both income and efficiency; but it leaves the "proportion" indefinite, and it also appears to lack simplicity.

10. It should, however, be stated that article 40 and the proposed modifications of article 38 are alike open to the objection that, as a school advances in efficiency and success, and therefore may be held to require less help from Government, it will, nevertheless, receive a larger grant. Perhaps the only satisfactory way of meeting this difficulty will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit; and the Committee are inclined to think that some adaptation of the principle laid down in the English Code may be found to be quite feasible. For instance, it has been suggested that for article 40 the following might be substituted:—"If in a school the ordinary monthly fee for tuition from each scholar exceeds Rs. 2, Rs. 4, or Rs. 6 in the primary, middle, or high department respectively, the Department may reduce the amount earned under Sections II and III by 25 per cent. for every rupee of that excess, provided always that this reduction does not bring the total annual grant for each scholar in average attendance throughout the year below Rs. 6." The Committee, however, feel that with the information at their command they cannot at present make any definite recommendation as to a fee-limit; and they are by no means of opinion that the limits above suggested are those that would be suited to the circumstances of all schools throughout Bengal, though they would probably cover the two exceptional cases to which reference has been made. They therefore think it better for the present to adopt the simpler, though somewhat exceptional, method embodied in article 40. That article is not proposed as expressing the judgment of the Committee as to the ultimate mode of determining the grants to high schools; it is merely a provisional method of getting over an admitted difficulty. Regarding it, therefore, in the light of a temporary expedient affecting at most only two schools, the Committee are agreed in preferring it to the alternative suggested in paragraph 4 of your letter. It appears to them to have the merit of greater simplicity, and to be equally fitted to secure efficiency. The temporary character of the article might be indicated by a note limiting its operation to three (or five) years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

11. In paragraph 5 of your letter the Committee are requested to modify the rules applying to night schools, so as to encourage a higher standard of study in them. We have therefore substituted the following for article 33 of the Code:—

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools, with the following changes:—
 (a) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

- (b) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.
- (c) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.
- (d) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.
- (e) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects :—

Mathematics	} of Standards VI and VII.
Elementary Science	
Drawing	} of Standard B.
Mathematics	
Mechanical Drawing	
Elementary Physics	
Elementary Chemistry	

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (a) shall not apply.

12. We do not recommend any change in the number or length of the school meetings. The number of meetings actually held in the schools with which we are acquainted is less than the number required; but we are of opinion that satisfactory results can be obtained only by an increase in the time given to teaching.

13. In clause (d) of revised article 33 we have practically repeated article 13 (d) in a different form. In all night schools the construction of a suitable time-table presents great difficulties, owing to the limited time that can be devoted to teaching. We therefore think that the managers should have the assistance of the Inspector in framing a proper course of study.

14. In 33 (e) we have provided for a bifurcation of studies above Standard V. At this stage, scholars in night schools will have the option either of continuing their general studies, leading up eventually to the University examination, or of entering upon a special course of elementary scientific training, bearing more or less directly upon their daily occupations. We believe that the latter course will be found specially suited to the requirements of those schools (and they are the only night schools known to exist in India), in which the majority of the scholars are apprentices in railway or other workshops. The former course will probably be found better adapted to schools in large towns, where the scholars are employed in offices during the day. If schools of this class are hereafter established, it may be found desirable to provide for a special course of commercial training in them. We trust that these modifications will meet the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

15. In paragraph 6 of your letter it is suggested that provision should be made for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools, to be held in Colleges of technical instruction; and that the value of these scholarships should be inserted in the Code. The Committee would beg to point out that, though the institution of such scholarships is eminently desirable, the rules for the award of them do not appear to come within the sphere of the Code. At present all scholarships, whether technical or other, that are awarded on the results of the University Entrance Examination, the final standard of high schools, are open to Europeans and Natives alike; and it does not appear desirable to make any distinction between these two classes of scholars. Additional scholarships might, perhaps, be provided for scholars passing by Standard B of high schools, who, not having passed the Entrance Examination, would be ineligible for scholarships under the existing rules; but we are of opinion that the terms on which they are given should be published in the rules of the Colleges in which they are made tenable, rather than in the Code. We would also point out that the rules for the award of scholarships in the Seebpore Engineering College, the only technical College in Bengal, have already been referred to in our report (paragraph 61). It may be added that in any College affiliated to the University, all candidates for a degree must under existing regulations have passed the Entrance Examination; though students are occasionally admitted to the full course of instruction in a technical College without aiming at a University degree.

16. The last point referred to the Committee for consideration is the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. We have carefully

considered the suggestions made in paragraph 7 of your letter, and in accordance with them have added the following note to article 58 :—

In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates. With this addition to the Code, provision is made for all the five cases referred to in your letter.

17. The rules in Chapter IV appear somewhat complicated, but we believe they are not unnecessarily so. By an addition to article 69, noted below, six of the rules (articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77) are declared to be in their nature temporary, and they may be struck out of the Code after it has been in operation for two years. The remaining articles in Sections II and III of that Chapter will probably be very much simplified, if not altogether cancelled, when training colleges have been established, and have proved themselves capable of turning out a sufficient number of trained teachers. At present we are unable to recommend any simplification of the rules; since we consider it a matter of great importance that, at the outset, they should be as definite and comprehensive as possible, in order that teachers may know exactly under what conditions they will be entitled to certificates.

18. With reference to the opinion expressed in the 7th paragraph of your letter, that too great prominence has been given to University qualifications, we beg to express our belief that it will ultimately be found advantageous to require every teacher to undergo a course of instruction in a training College. At the same time, we would venture to submit that, until such Colleges are established on a sure basis of efficiency, the University Examinations appear to be the most suitable, if not the only satisfactory, means of testing the qualifications of teachers. The University system of examination is well known; its certificates are highly valued, and would probably carry more weight with the public than any granted after a departmental examination. The new courses in Arts prescribed by the University afford, the Committee believe, a guarantee of sound knowledge, and of a fairly high standard of general culture, in those who may hereafter pass its examinations. These qualifications may not indeed counterbalance the want of a special training adapted to the calling of a teacher; yet, until the means for such special training exist, they supply, the Committee believe, the best attainable substitute; and meanwhile, the knowledge that University degrees and the certificates granted by a training College are equally recognised by Government as qualifying for the profession of a teacher, may serve to mark the importance which Government attaches to that profession, and thus to facilitate and hasten the establishment of training Colleges. We may, however, point out that we have provided for those cases in which candidates for certificates are unable to appear at the University Examinations, by giving the Department power to hold examinations for such certificates. This provision will render University certificates in the case of female teachers unnecessary; but at the same time it appears desirable to the Committee to hold out some inducement to female students to enter the University, by giving them the prospect of a useful and honourable career.

19. In addition to what has been stated above in paragraphs 11 and 16, the Committee have made the following alterations in the Draft Code :—

(1) The following note has been added to article 31 :—

This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

(2) The note to article 38 has been omitted, and the following substituted :—

In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

(3) The words "in the same school" have been expunged from article 60, and the following note has been added :—

Service in more than one school will not be recognised by the Department, unless the transfer has been made with the sanction of the Inspector.

(4) The words "at any time within two years from that date" have been omitted from article 69, and the following note added :—

All applications for certificates under Articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

20. A copy of the Code in which the foregoing alterations have been inserted is submitted herewith.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railway	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH DECEMBER 1881.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH DECEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH DECEMBER 1882.		Total increase in 1882-83.	Total decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
10th Dec. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 1,22,947	R 715	R 193	R 1,40,537	R 728	R 88,56,726	R 622	R 42,08,675	R 673	R 3,21,949
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkund	647	1,12,554	206	547	1,01,875	186	33,56,066	160	34,32,002	173	76,026
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	1,92,647	295	676	2,33,962	346	64,03,368	260	67,49,721	276	8,46,353
10th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,05,856	123	861	1,19,517	138	43,18,728	139	47,75,226	153	4,56,498
10th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	56,058	86	665	66,989	102	26,11,523	109	26,48,142	111	36,619
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,44,900	466	1,458	7,30,192	501	2,16,43,918	412	2,18,93,935	417	2,50,017
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	441	1,84,017	414	461	2,05,402	446	63,59,916	394	66,76,078	416	3,16,162
	TOTAL	4,789	14,18,970	296	4,851	15,98,564	329	4,85,80,245	270	5,03,83,869	288	18,03,624
	<i>State.</i>											
9th Dec. 1882	East Indian . . .	1,504	10,16,785	676	1,507	9,61,944	638	3,03,06,882	555	3,06,46,646	562	3,39,784
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Bengal . . .	28	2,287	82	33	3,069	93	1,02,414	101	1,46,797	123	44,893
9th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,276	47	27	1,886	51	43,791	44	47,538	48	3,747
9th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	238	52,529	225	230	56,990	248	12,62,698	149	14,40,065	173	1,77,367
9th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,396	118	85	14,770	174	3,83,815	124	4,42,081	151	58,206
9th ditto	Patna-Gaya . . .	57	11,805	207	57	8,742	153	3,46,842	167	3,46,733	168	... 109
10th ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	1,903	66	29	2,315	80	94,855	90	87,271	83	... 7,584
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Purkhabad	86	8,789	102	87	7,452	86	2,01,986	92	2,28,798	72	26,812
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	768	64	12	761	63	27,127	62	30,505	70	3,378
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,08,670	200	1,116	2,33,712	209	61,53,208	151	70,00,887	173	8,47,620
9th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	10,260	228	45	13,273	235	3,27,283	200	3,71,787	228	44,504
9th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	7,650	72	12	14,426	102	1,87,178	80	3,35,737	94	1,48,550
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	21,833	136	161	23,272	145	9,34,845	160	9,74,220	167	89,375
16th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	5,882	78	75	6,708	89	2,09,794	77	2,14,319	78	4,525
9th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	59,610	164	419	61,608	147	20,36,724	155	20,38,820	139	2,096
9th ditto	Indus Valley and Kundahar . . .	660	1,08,447	164	660	1,45,014	228	34,77,204	145	34,46,228	124	... 30,976
9th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	992	43	23	-864	-16	(a) 4,866	46	47,614	57	43,248
9th ditto	Kauria Dharla Tramway . . .	21	2,020	101	82	3,104	97	(b) 29,954	64	59,779	51	29,825
	TOTAL	3,120	5,12,507	164	3,233	5,96,830	184	1,58,24,141	142	1,72,59,179	151	14,35,035
	<i>Native States.</i>											
9th Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	12,970	67	193	15,116	78	4,66,907	78	5,72,450	82	1,05,543
16th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	12,291	102	121	14,426	127	5,40,512	123	5,88,809	134	48,297
9th ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,296	40	86	5,741	67	1,00,121	47	2,13,989	69	1,13,868
16th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	467	26	...	...	(c) 18,014	29	18,014
	TOTAL	372	27,567	74	410	33,750	85	11,07,540	88	13,88,262	92	2,80,724
	GRAND TOTAL	9,795	29,75,828	304	10,010	31,92,588	318	9,58,18,791	272	9,96,77,956	278	38,59,165
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,84,91,308	187	4,90,12,748	197	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,73,27,483	135	5,06,65,208	141	38,37,725

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 10th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 10th December 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 9th December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,

Offy. Under Secretary.

FORD WILLIAM,
8th February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Bengal, as well as in Sindh and in most parts of the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere there has been scarcely any rain worth noting. Oil-seed crops have been somewhat damaged in Bengal by wet weather, and in two districts of the North-Western Provinces by blight and insects. In the Cawnpore and Agra districts, and in a few places in the Bombay Presidency, some injury has been caused by frost. In the Punjab some districts need more rain. On the whole, however, agricultural prospects are generally good throughout the country, and have been much improved by the recent rain.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency with an outturn which promises on the whole to be an average one. In Coorg the threshing of rice continues. In the Bombay Presidency, the Berars and the Nizam's Territories the harvest of winter crops has commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 7th)		
Bellary . . .		Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool . . .		Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . .	42 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops <i>cumbu</i> cotton and sugarcane thriving; harvest horsegram, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna . . .	58 (average of one station.)	Standing crops paddy and dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield about average; small-pox and fever continue; water one foot over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) . . .		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore . . .		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore . . .	28 (average of six stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield below average; cholera continues.
Madura . . .	28 (average of two stations.)	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts.
Malabar . . .	1·20 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy, yield fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore . . .	·90	Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Coimbatore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 7th).		
Kurrachee . . .	Showers of rain general in the district during week ending 29th January.	River low on 4th, 2 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; small-pox increasing in Karachi; 64 fresh cases, 7 deaths from 25th January to 3rd February, 64 patients remaining sick on latter date, 1 case in Schwan also, and 2 in Sajawal; fever in 10 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32, and 34 lbs. per rupee, in Schwan 32, 38, and 48 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Shahbandar 22, 44, and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	Rain of 14th very unevenly distributed.	Frosts have since done great damage to <i>rabi</i> crops; small-pox in Hyderabad, Moro, and Naushahro; fever and colds general, but of mild type; cattle disease in Kandiaro and Badin; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 40, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .		<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; small-pox in Dhanduka; wheat 29 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda		<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress; public health generally good; common rice 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		Cotton-picking continued; slight small-pox in city; <i>jowari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather very meagre again; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; fever in Dangi villages; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 31st to 2nd, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air largely in defect of normal from 31st to 2nd; normal from 3rd to 5th, and in excess of normal on 6th; wind normal except on 31st and 1st, when abnormal wind was northerly.
Poona		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 59 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		<i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> in progress; <i>bajri</i> maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Purner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargao; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. in Purner, minimum 52 lbs. in Shirogaon; cattle disease in Karjat.
Sholapore		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; <i>jowari</i> 73 lbs. 4 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops nearly completed, and that of wheat just commenced; wheat blighted in 5 and cotton in 9 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3 talukas; no cattle disease; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; weeding and transplanting; sugar-cane harvest on coast; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly at Navanagar and Morvi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(Feb. 6th).		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in Sind; <i>rabi</i> crops injured by frost in a few places; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> commenced generally; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Chittagong	Nil	Weather cold till 3rd instant, since which seasonable; prospects of crops fair; rain would be beneficial; prices somewhat higher; cholera and cattle disease still continue.
Dacca	0·02	Prospects of winter crops satisfactory; <i>boro</i> paddy being sown; cutting of sugarcane continues.
24-Pergunnah (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly finished, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have much abated.
Moorshedabad	0·07	<i>Amun</i> still being harvested in some places; winter crops doing well, except that damage by insects to peas and linseed is reported from Jangipore sub-division; cholera prevalent in thanas Shahaganore and Manulabazar.
Rajshahiye	Nil	Weather cold; prospects of crops generally favourable; outturn of rice crop an average one; general health fair.
Burdwan	0·07	Weather very cold; cold-weather crops being reaped; prospects tolerable; public health fair.
Jhungpore	0·01	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still prevalent in south of district.
Bhagalpur	0·14	Prospects of crops favourable; rain generally beneficial.
Purneah	0·05	Prospects of crops good; public health improving.
Patna	Nil	Winter rice harvested; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; public health good.
Durbhunga	Nil	In the east late rain benefited wheat and barley, but partly injured mustard and linseed; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather cold and clear; prospects of cold-weather crops good; a few cases of small-pox reported; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Reaping of late rice nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> being gathered; public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain again reported this week from many districts, and an enormous fall of snow from Darjeeling; the weather has become very cold since the rain; the cold-weather crops generally continue to do very well, but in some places some of these crops, particularly oil-seeds, have been somewhat damaged by rain and cloudy weather; in parts of Behar oil-seeds and poppy are said to have been a good deal spoilt; harvesting of late rice still continues in a few parts, and that of sugarcane is proceeding; <i>boro</i> or spring rice being sown; fever and cholera, though still prevalent in some places, have generally abated; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Mustard much damaged by insects; health good; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad (,, 7th)	No rain	Weather very cold with strong west wind; prospects excellent; health good; prices nearly stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh— <i>contd</i> Gorakhpur (Feb. 5th)	.	Dry weather and west wind ; crops little injured by late storm, and promise well ; prices stationary.
Jhansi (")	.	The late fall of rain has greatly benefited <i>rabi</i> crops, and no damage was done by the hail ; wheat in ear and gram in flower ; prices fluctuating ; health generally good ; cattle disease of a mild form continues.
Agra (Feb. 6th)	No rain	<i>Arhar</i> slightly injured by frost ; small-pox in five parganas ; general health good ; prices steady.
Bareilly (")	No rain	Weather cold ; health good ; <i>rabi</i> crops excellent.
Meerut (")	.	Weather clear and cold ; occasional attacks of small-pox still reported ; prices of barley and gram fallen one seer ; crops flourishing.
Kumason (")	.	Weather fine ; crops much better ; general health good ; cattle disease continues ; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (")	.	The recent rain has been beneficial to crops ; prospects good ; prices almost stationary ; public health good ; small-pox in Lucknow city abating.
Partabgarh (")	No rain	Crops promise well ; prices steady ; health good ; a few cases of small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil.
Sitapur (")	.	Weather clear with strong west wind ; very cold now ; rain of last week has improved prospects ; general health good ; small-pox still reported in tahsils Biswan and Misrik ; prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad (")	No rain	Prospects good ; sugarcane in mill ; public health good.
Rae Bareli (" 5th)	.	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good ; mustard greatly injured ; health of men and condition of cattle good ; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 6th)	No rain	Prospects good ; slight damage to <i>arhar</i> and gram from frost ; general health good ; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad .	.	Crops much improved by late rain ; health of people fair ; prices steady.
<i>Summary.</i> —No rain during the week ; there has been much damage to mustard in Benares and Rae Bareli, while <i>arhar</i> and gram have been slightly damaged by frost in Cawnpore and Agra ; small-pox is abating in Lucknow city, and a few cases are reported in Partabgarh, Sitapur, Agra, and Meerut, but general health and prospects are good.		
Punjab—(Feb. 6th)		
Delhi .	.	Small-pox continues in the city and district ; harvest prospects good ; slight rise in prices.
Hissar .	.	Health good ; harvest prospects much improved ; prices falling.
Umballa .	.	Health good ; harvest prospects much improved ; but more rain wanted ; prices stationary.
Jullundur .	.	Health good ; prices steady.
Lahore .	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices stationary.
Kerozepore .	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices stationary.
Sialkot .	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices falling.
Rawalpindi .	20	Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil ; and fever in the Fattehjang tahsil ; <i>rabi</i> harvest prospects good ; prices almost stationary.
Peshawar .	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices stationary.
Mooltan .	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan .	.	More rain wanted ; health and harvest prospects fair ; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The harvest prospects throughout the province have much improved through the good fall of rain in the previous week, but more rain is still wanted in some districts ; the general health is good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 7th)	.	Weather clear ; prospects and public health good ; prices falling.
Jubbulpore (" 6th)	.	Weather clear and cold ; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving and in good condition ; prospects favourable ; health good ; prices unchanged.
Sangor (" 5th)	.	Weather clear ; health good ; prices steady.
Seoni (" 6th)	.	Weather cold ; <i>rabi</i> crops promising ; prices falling.
Hoshangabad (")	.	Weather clear and cold ; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition ; health good ; wheat 15 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 3rd)	.	Weather cloudy and cold ; prospects good ; fever and cattle disease slightly prevalent ; rice 31 and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 1st)	21	Weather cloudy ; prospects and health good.
Khandwa (" 6th)	.	Weather chilly and windy ; <i>rabi</i> being reaped ; small-pox prevalent ; wheat 16 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cold ; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving ; prospects favourable ; small-pox prevailing in some districts ; prices easy.		
British Burma—		
(Feb. 3rd)		
Akyab .	.	One death from cholera in town and six in district ; otherwise public health good ; reaping finished.
Rangoon .	.	Public health good.
Bassein .	.	Three deaths from cholera in town, eight in district ; otherwise public health good.
Prome .	.	One death from cholera in town ; otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd. Amherst (Moulmein)	.	Sixteen cases of cholera reported from district; otherwise public health good, both in Moulmein and district; seventeen deaths of cattle reported from one township; otherwise public health good. Two deaths from small-pox reported from one township; otherwise public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Excepting some cholera, public health good.
Toungoo	.	
Assam— Gauhati (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for <i>aus</i> .
Bilbet (" 7th)	Nil	State and prospects of crops generally good; cholera reported from Habiganj and South Sylhet.
Cachar (" ")	il	Weather unusually cold; reaping of winter crops not yet completed; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh (" ")	27	Weather fine; mustard doing well; small-pox reported from north Lakhimpur Sub-Division.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 7th)		
Bangalore	.	Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; rice 11½, <i>ragi</i> 3½, and horse-gram 30½ seers per rupee.
Mysore	.	Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; prices about the same as in Bangalore.
Mercara	.	Threshing of rice crop continues; no improvement in prospects of coffee planters; prices of food-grains falling; fever prevalent in parts of South Coorg and Nanjarajapating taluk. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good and prospects of season favourably reported from all districts; pasturage and water-supply ample; <i>ballar</i> horse-gram and <i>harka</i> sugarcane, paddy, &c., harvested; prices rule easy.
Berar and Hyderabad— Amraoti (Feb. 7th)	.	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continued; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola Hyderabad (Feb. 8th)	.	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects good. Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; <i>tapi</i> crops thriving; fever in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 24½, yellow <i>juari</i> 31 and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per halla <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 7th)		
Indore	.	Weather slightly warmer; health good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)	.	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Sutna	.	Weather cold; prospects good.
Neemuch	.	Weather seasonable; crops doing well; public health good.
Gorna	.	Crops and health good; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	.	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	.	Health and prospects good.
Nowrang	02	<i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur	.	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 7th)	.	Weather cold; health good.
Sirohi (" 4th)	.	Weather much warmer; <i>kharif</i> crops promising extremely well; wells full; health good.
Marwar (Feb. 2nd)	.	All tanks empty; water obtained from wells; health and prospects good; prices rising; cold intense.
Jhallawar (Jan. 31st)	44	Hail in parts; weather very cold.
Ajmere (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Health good; prospects excellent.
Jeypore (" 6th)	No rain	Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur (" ")	.	Frost has damaged to some extent gram and <i>arhar</i> crops; cattle disease reported in two tahsils, and small-pox in three; wheat 10½, barley 30, and gram 29½ seers per rupee.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said:—"The effect of the existing law on this subject is summed up in a section of the new Criminal Procedure Code (413), which directs that

"No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject."

"Now, there is no restriction on the nationality of a Presidency Magistrate; Natives of India may hold, and have held, that office. The result of the law, therefore, is that, within the limits of the Presidency-towns, jurisdiction over European British subjects may be exercised by any person who happens to be a Presidency Magistrate, whether he is a European British subject or not; but that, outside these limits, in any part of the Mufassal, that jurisdiction cannot be exercised by any of Her Majesty's Magistrates, however complete may have been his training—however long may have been his judicial experience—however high may be his rank in the service—unless he happens to be a European British subject.

"Such is the existing law, and it was settled in this form in the year 1872, after a very remarkable debate, which resulted in a very remarkable division. The Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 had adopted a resolution in which they recorded their opinion 'that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.' It will be observed that there was nothing in the resolution which implied that the exercise of this jurisdiction in future was to be confined to persons who are themselves European British subjects. Such a limitation was,

however, inserted in the Bill as finally settled by the Committee; but, when it was brought before the Legislative Council, Sir Barrow Ellis (I shall take the liberty of referring to him and others by the titles which they now bear) moved an amendment which would have had the effect of striking out the limitation. It would appear that the limitation to which he objected had in fact been introduced in pursuance of some kind of bargain or compromise between members of the Committee holding different opinions on the subject. Repeated references were made in the course of the debate to the existence of this compromise. Thus, Mr. Chapman, whilst expressing his agreement with much that had fallen from Sir Barrow Ellis, said that he felt himself unable to support the amendment for the very plain and conclusive reason that he, as member of the Select Committee, considered himself bound to adhere to the pledge he had given to the European community that, under the altered law, an Englishman should retain his privilege of being tried by an Englishman. Again, Mr. Inglis said that he did not intend to go into the question on its merits, as he considered that he was bound by the terms of the recommendation which he had signed with other members of the Committee. My eminent predecessor, Sir James Stephen, who was in charge of the Bill, declared in the most emphatic terms that he could not undertake to justify on principle the terms of a compromise. And Sir J. Strachey, who also supported the proposals, admitted that the provisions of the Bill represented a compromise which was open to criticism of every kind. The amendment moved by Sir Barrow Ellis was put to the vote, and was lost on a division by a majority of 7 to 5. But the minority on the division included the majority of the Executive Council. It consisted of the then Viceroy, Lord Napier of Murchistoun, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell, his immediate successor, Sir R. Temple, the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Barrow Ellis. Each of these distinguished members of the Government of India not only voted but spoke in support of Sir Barrow Ellis's amendment and against the proposals that are embodied in the existing law. And I shall make no apology for quoting today some of the arguments which they used, and some of the opinions which they expressed.

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that, in making the invidious distinction which was now proposed, if we excluded any Justices of the Peace from the exercise of certain powers, we were really casting a stigma on the whole educated Native population of India. He might also urge that there would be considerable inconvenience in having such a distinction. But he preferred to put it on the broad ground that, if you had Native Covenanted Civil Servants, you ought not to bar them from exercising the powers of a Civil Servant, among which powers is the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace over European British subjects. By Act II of 1869 Natives might be appointed Justices of the Peace, and on what ground, he would ask, was it proposed to restrict their powers as Justices of the Peace?

"Sir George Campbell was of opinion that the Council should adhere to the decision which had been come to by the passing of Act II of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. To reopen that question, and to limit the powers that might be exercised by any Justices who were Covenanted Civil Servants, appeared to His Honour to be somewhat invidious, and would be, as it were, setting themselves against the policy hitherto pursued. Viewing the matter in that light, he should be inclined to vote for the motion before the Council.

"The Commander-in-Chief said that the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service having been to Europe, having become acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with European members of the Civil Service, His Excellency would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised.

"Lord Napier of Murchistoun said that his vote would be given in conformity with the opinion which had been expressed by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the

Native community in general. It was equivalent to stating that, under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the Native attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the power of trying European British subjects. He thought that by the restriction we, in effect, said to the European—‘ You are not to be tried in the Mufassal by the agency by which you are tried in the High Courts and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the Presidency-towns with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities.’ It was saying, in effect, that the Native who had attained to the position of a Sessions Judge was not competent to try a European British subject, but that he might try him when he became a Judge of the High Court and sat beside a European Judge. His Excellency could not but help thinking that there was practically no greater disparity in permitting these Native Civil Servants to try a European British subject, than in permitting Native Justices in the Presidency-towns to try him. There appeared to His Excellency to be no such broad distinction whatever between the conditions of society and of public opinion in this respect between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. There were now a great number of public-spirited men and a great deal of public spirit all over the provinces. Communications by rail, the dissemination of newspapers both in English and the Vernacular, and a great variety of other circumstances had destroyed that distinction which formerly existed between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. His Excellency did not himself consider that there was the slightest possibility that, in the rare case of a Civil and Sessions Judge trying a European British subject in the Mufassal, there would be an abuse of justice.

“ Sir Barrow Ellis said that he desired to add his testimony to the efficiency with which Native Magistrates had performed their duties in the Presidency-towns, in the administration of justice to both Europeans and Natives, and he had no hesitation in saying that they had performed their duties with as much credit and efficiency as the European Magistrates. And, if they had done that, he saw no reason why Natives in the position of Covenanted Civil Servants or Sessions Judges should not be equally competent to administer justice to the European in the Mufassal. His Hon’ble friend Mr. Stephen had remarked that in this matter we were not to consult the feelings of the Judge, but of those who were to be subjected to the jurisdiction. In answer to that, Mr. Ellis would say that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in the Presidency-towns should hurt them in the Mufassal.

“ And, finally, Sir Richard Temple said he thought that the inference was undeniable that, if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the Mufassal for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance.

“ However, as I have said, these views, though they commended themselves to the majority of the Executive Council, did not commend themselves to the majority of the legislature, and the amendment proposed by Sir Barrow Ellis was lost.

“ It was not to be expected that a decision which avowedly proceeded on the terms of a compromise, and against which such a formidable weight of official authority was arrayed, should be accepted as a permanent settlement of the question. It has not been so accepted. Whenever proposals have been made for amending the Criminal Procedure Code, the attention of the Government has been directed to the anomalous position in which Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service have been left by the legislation of 1872. In the early part of last year, Mr. Gupta, a Native member of the Bengal Civil Service, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a note in which he pointed out that the existing law, if maintained, would give rise to an invidious distinction, and to very practical inconveniences in the case of those Natives of the country who might expect in course of time to attain to the position of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge. I may add that the anomalous nature of the present arrangements could not be better illustrated than by Mr. Gupta’s own case. He officiated for some time as Presidency Magistrate here in

Calcutta, and, while so officiating, he had, under the law as it stands, full powers over European British subjects, even in comparatively serious cases, and exercised those powers to the satisfaction of the Local Government and the public. On his removal to a more responsible appointment in the interior, he ceased to be qualified to deal with even the most trivial cases affecting Europeans. Mr. Gupta's proposal was that the law should be amended by extending the jurisdiction over European British subjects to Natives of this country holding the office of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge, and he suggested that the amendment might be made in the Bill which has since become law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. However, that Bill had then nearly reached its final stage, and it was obvious that a question which was of such importance and difficulty, and about which it would be impossible to take action without consulting both Local Governments and the Secretary of State, could not with propriety be raised at so late a stage of the discussion on the Bill. In this, as in other matters, the Government had, as was pointed out last year by my friend Major Baring, to choose between, on the one hand, passing the new Code, with the amendments which had been generally accepted,—amendments which were of considerable importance,—or, on the other hand, postponing the Code, with all its improvements of form and substance, until all possible amendments of the law had been got together and considered.

"Of these two courses, the Government adopted—and, I think it will be generally agreed, wisely adopted—the latter, taking care, however, to make it clear that, whilst re-enacting, for the purpose of consolidation, certain provisions of the existing law, they were not to be considered as expressing an opinion that these provisions might not with advantage be amended.

"This was Sir Ashley Eden's own view, and accordingly he postponed the submission of Mr. Gupta's note to the Government of India until the new Criminal Procedure Code had become law. But, when he did submit it, he accompanied it with a strong expression of opinion as to the expediency of altering the law in the direction indicated by Mr. Gupta. He remarked that, as a question of general policy, it seemed to him right that Covenanted Native Civilians should be empowered to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans as well as over Natives who are brought before them in their capacity as Criminal Judges. Now that Native Covenanted Civilians might shortly be expected to hold the office of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, it was also, as a matter of administrative convenience, desirable that they should have the power to try all classes of persons brought before them. Moreover, if this power was not conferred upon Native members of the Civil Service, the anomaly might be presented of a European Joint Magistrate who is subordinate to a Native District Magistrate or Sessions Judge being empowered to try cases which his immediate superior cannot try. Native Presidency Magistrates within the Presidency-towns exercised the same jurisdiction over Europeans that they do over Natives, and there seemed to be no sufficient reason why Covenanted Native Civilians, with the position and training of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should not exercise the same jurisdiction over Europeans as is exercised by other members of the service.

"For these reasons, Sir Ashley Eden was of opinion that the time had arrived when all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when at least Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdiction.

"Before taking any further action in the matter, the Government of India considered it desirable to ascertain the views of Local Governments and Administrations as to the expediency of the amendments suggested by Sir Ashley Eden; and accordingly they addressed a circular letter to the several Local Governments, inviting a confidential expression of opinion on those suggestions. The result was remarkable. There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion that some change in the law was required, and that the time had come for removing the present absolute bar on the investment of Native Magis-

trates in the interior with powers over European British subjects. As to the precise extent to which the law should be modified, there was, as might naturally be expected, some difference of opinion; but it was generally admitted that a Native Civilian in the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have equal powers with his European colleagues, and there was a very strong body of opinion that there should be no distinction made between Native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service at any step in respect of their judicial powers, provided that they were individually found qualified to exercise those powers.

"Under these circumstances, it has become abundantly clear that the existing law cannot be maintained, and the only question which we have to consider is not whether the law should be altered, but how it should be altered. In approaching this question, there is one consideration of which we must not lose sight, and of which it is not likely that we should lose sight, and that is, that this is a subject with respect to which it is eminently undesirable to, avoid constant tinkering of the law. The settlement arrived at in 1872 may not have been satisfactory,—I do not myself think that it was satisfactory,—but, such as it was, we should not be justified in reopening this difficult question unless we saw our way to a solution which should be, I will not say final—for nothing in legislation is absolutely final—but which should contain in itself the elements of stability and durability. Can we find any such solution? If we look the question fairly in the face, and endeavour to realise distinctly the object at which we ought to aim and the facts with which we have to deal, I think that we can. As to the object at which we ought to aim, there will be no difference of opinion. It is simply the effectual and impartial administration of justice. And as to the facts with which we have to deal, no one who has studied the statistics and reports of the cases involving charges against European British subjects can fail to be struck with two things—first, that, as compared with the great mass of ordinary criminal business, they are exceptionally rare, and secondly, that they are exceptionally troublesome and difficult. To what conclusion do these two peculiarities point? They appear to me to show that, in the interests of the effectual and impartial administration of justice, it is not necessary, and that, in the same interests, it is not desirable, to clothe all Magistrates indiscriminately with the power of dealing with these cases. As we are justified in excluding from the jurisdiction of inferior Magistrates as such the cognizance of the graver classes of offences, so we should be justified in excluding from their jurisdiction the cognizance of a class of offences the trial of which, from the circumstances under which they are ordinarily committed, presents features of exceptional difficulty. It involves no disrespect to the magisterial or judicial office to say that an officer who may be fully competent to dispose of a common case of theft or assault may not be competent to dispose of a class of cases which, as will be admitted by all impartial persons, are apt to put an exceptionally severe strain on the judicial qualities of tact, judgment, patience and impartiality. We are, therefore, I conceive, fully justified, on principles of general applicability, in confining the jurisdiction exercisable in this particular class of cases to a specified class of Magistrates; and the further question which we have to determine is, how this class is to be defined. My answer is, that the line ought to be drawn with reference to the presumable fitness of the Magistrate, and with reference to that alone, and that we ought not to base any difference which we may think fit to make between particular classes of Magistrates on race distinctions, which are as invidious as they are unnecessary.

"These are the principles by which we have been guided in framing the proposals which I am now asking leave to lay before the Council. We are of opinion that the time has come when the settlement which was arrived at in 1872 may with safety, and ought in justice, to be reconsidered; we are of opinion that, if this question is re-opened, it ought to be settled on a permanent and stable foundation; and, finally, we are of opinion that no change in the law can be satisfactory or stable which fails to remove at once and completely from the Code every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

"Accordingly, we propose to amend the law, first, by repealing the words which confine the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects to persons who are European British subjects themselves; secondly, by declaring that every District Magistrate and Sessions Judge shall be, by virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace, and, as such, capable of exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects; and thirdly, by empowering Local Governments to invest with the office of Justice of the Peace, and consequently with jurisdiction over European British subjects, any person who, being either

- (a) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service,
- (b) a member of the Native Civil Service constituted under the statutory rules,
- (c) an Assistant Commissioner in a non-regulation province, or
- (d) a Cantonment Magistrate,

is for the time being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, fit to be entrusted with those further powers. We propose to make no distinction in the law between European and Native officers. We consider that the care exercised in the selection of officers for the Covenanted Service, both in Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, together with the subsequent training that they receive, warrants our amending the law in the manner proposed. As a fact, no officer would be eligible until he had passed all the departmental examinations and been in training long enough to show the superior authorities whether he would be likely to use any powers conferred on him with proper discretion. These proposals will completely remove from the law all distinctions based on the race of the Judge. The limitations remaining on the jurisdiction of particular classes of Magistrates will be based, not on any difference of race, but simply on differences of training and experience.

"These, then, are our proposals. I repeat that, in making them, the only object which we have in view is to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice. It is by that test that we desire our proposals to be tried. If they are tried by that test, I am not without a confident hope that they will commend themselves both to the European and to the Asiatic subjects of Her Majesty as reasonable and just."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that he was not well acquainted with the rules of debate in the Council, but wished to know whether the principle of this measure should be debated on this occasion, when leave was asked to introduce a Bill, or whether the measure should be debated at a later stage. Most of the non-official members of the Council were in the same position as himself, and had heard today, for the first time, what the proposed measure was. It was, no doubt, one which had been often debated and was a vexed question. As had been pointed out, it was settled by a compromise in 1872, and MR. EVANS would also point out that there was nothing which was more dear to any man, and more especially to an Englishman, than his liberty, and nothing which he was more jealous of than any change in the tribunal which could deprive him of that liberty in a moment. He might also point out that, when an Englishman came into a tropical country, a sentence of imprisonment on him in certain seasons and places meant almost certain death. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of the settlement which it was now proposed to come to. He thought that the able speech in which it was introduced and the grave matters which were set forth in it deserved full consideration, and he did not think he would be justified in propounding any views of his own on the subject at once. But time should be given to the non-official community, considering that the question of the tribunal was one of the greatest importance—far greater than any question concerning the law of property and other such matters. Under these circumstances, he would ask His Lordship if he considered it was convenient to debate the principle of the Bill on the motion for leave to introduce it, then that the motion should be postponed so as to give time to the non-official English community in India, which was scattered far and wide in the various provinces, to make their voices heard, or, at any rate, that it should be postponed today, as he felt he could not give full consideration to it that day.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—“ Nobody is pledged in the smallest degree by the introduction of this or any other Bill, and it would be obviously very unfair that Hon’ble Members of Council should be called upon to express an opinion on the principle of a Bill which they have not seen. Nothing could be more lucid than the statement made by my hon’ble and learned friend who proposes to introduce the Bill, but, until the Bill itself is in the hands of the public, it would be unfair both to them and to the Government that any opinion should be expressed upon it, or that any discussion should take place upon the measure in this Council.

“ No one knows better than my hon’ble and learned friend Mr. Evans how difficult it is to understand a Bill, even with the clearest explanations of its provisions, until you have the Bill itself before you ; and the public are sometimes perhaps a little too much inclined to criticise by anticipation measures of which they know nothing and have seen nothing ; and I myself should not be in the smallest degree inclined to give any sort of encouragement to a procedure which, as I have said, is unfair both to the Government and to the public.

“ I need not, I am sure, say that the Government has no desire to push this matter forward without giving full time for its consideration.

“ The proper occasion, I think, for discussing the principle of the Bill will be on its reference to a Select Committee.

“ I look upon that stage of the procedure as standing in the place of what is called ‘the second reading’ in Parliament at home. In the House of Lords, a Bill is often brought in and put on the table without saying a word ; in the House of Commons, this is not the case, but the occasions on which discussions arise on the introduction of a Bill are rare, and debate on the principle of the measure takes place on the second reading.

“ What I would, therefore, suggest would be that leave should now be given to bring in this Bill ; that it should be brought in at the next meeting of the Council, and then published ; and that due time should be given, before the motion is made for its reference to a Select Committee, in order to enable Members of Council to consider it when they receive it in print, and to be prepared to discuss it fully after they have acquired a perfect knowledge of its provisions.”

MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE having asked permission to address the Council on the subject of the Bill, His Excellency the President remarked :—

“ Although, according to strict rule, the Mahárájá has lost his turn for speaking, I am sure that this Council would wish me to give him leave to address them. And, in doing so, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing the great regret I feel that this, I believe, is the last occasion on which we shall have the presence in the Council of our hon’ble colleague Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. During the long period of his service in the Legislative Council, the Mahárájá has distinguished himself by his fairness, his enlightened views and his remarkable courtesy towards all the Members of this Council.

“ The Government of India have derived very great advantage from the presence of my hon’ble friend in the Council, and it is a source of deep regret to me that the fair rule of giving a chance to others to take their place in this Council, and, therefore, of not unduly prolonging the presence in it of any one particular member, added to the Mahárájá’s own desire to be relieved of duties which clash with his other engagements, have necessitated his retirement, and occasioned the great loss to the Council which must result from his absence from it.”

The Hon’ble MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said :—“ My Lord I have listened with great interest to what has been said by my hon’ble and learned colleague opposite, and, as this may be the last occasion, as Your Lordship has observed, on which I shall have the honour of addressing this Council, I beg leave to take this opportunity of offering, on behalf of my countrymen, their grateful thanks to Your Excellency for redeeming the promise, which was held out to them during the last session of the Council, to amend that portion of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to the trial of British-born subjects. Although it is impossible to say anything with regard to the details of the Bill before it is in-

troduced, the very fact that something will be done now to remove the anomaly which has been a source of standing complaint with my countrymen from a very long time is in itself a matter for congratulation. Knowing the broad and statesman-like views which have always characterised Your Lordship's government, we have every reason to hope that legislation in this direction will be of a piece with those other great measures of reform,—among which I may name the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the Act which, for the first time, has introduced the principle of self-government in this country,—which we feel sure will mark Your Lordship's administration as an epoch in the annals of British India; and I am free to confess, my Lord, that, on this closing day of my humble career in this Council, I feel an honest pride that I have had the good fortune to occupy a seat here while these great measures have been either passed or initiated under the auspices of Your Excellency's liberal government.

"And I take this opportunity, my Lord, to tender my own most hearty and grateful thanks for the very kind manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to speak of my humble services in this Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

He said the short history of the measure was this. In the Bill which became law a short time ago for the establishment of the University in the Panjáb, permission was given to that University to confer certain honorary degrees. It would also be in the recollection of the Council that an Act conferring power on the University of Calcutta to grant honorary degrees generally was passed in 1875 very hurriedly through the Council, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Under that Act the University also, some short time afterwards, conferred a similar distinction on three eminent scholars, two of whom were Natives, namely, Rajendralál Mitter, K. M. Banerjí and Monier Williams. Some time after, the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to Government, asking them to abstain from conferring these honorary degrees. It seems, however, to the Government of India that the time has now arrived when the Universities in this country have attained to a status and position which would warrant this power being exercised by them; and the Calcutta University, on being unofficially consulted, was of opinion that the measure which the Government proposed to introduce was one worthy of acceptance. It would repeal the Act of 1875 and limit honorary degrees being conferred by the University of Calcutta, as well as by other Universities, to that of Doctor of Laws, which was generally the honorary degree conferred by the older Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin; and, in accordance, he had now to introduce the Bill, leave to do which was obtained in Simla, to grant this power to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the two latter of which did not hitherto possess it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island. He said that these two islands, as members of the Council might be aware, lay to the north of the Andaman group, between that group and the projection of land which was formed by the mouths of the Irrawaddy. The Little Cocos Island used to form

a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and the Nicobars, and, as such, was a portion of the scheduled districts contained in the Scheduled Districts Act. || For administrative purposes, it was thought advisable a short time ago to transfer the Island to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy, in British Burma. It was considered necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act, and to make the law the same as in that portion of British Burma. These objects would be effected by the present Bill, and it would take effect retrospectively from the date from which they were transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. But, considering the nature of the population of the Islands, he did not think that a retrospective measure would involve any serious risk of interfering with vested rights. He had turned for information on this subject to a copy of the *Gazetteer* of Dr. Hunter, from which high authority he learnt that the inhabitants of Little Cocos, at the date when the *Gazetteer* was published, consisted of a few wild pigs and a good many birds. But he had just been informed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that there were also a lighthouse-keeper and eleven chaprasis.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NIZAMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prásad and the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd February, 1883. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, took his seat as an Additional Member.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854 be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill was to repeal formally an Act which, in consequence of arrangements recently made with the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, had become unworkable. The Bill was approved by the Local Government; it had been duly published in the *Calcutta* and *Bengáli Gazettes*, and the Council had received no objections or suggestions for amendment. Under these circumstances, the Committee recommended that the Bill be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1852, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1852, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said that the step which he was then taking was purely formal. He would not invite the Council to discuss the principle of the Bill until full time had been given for its consideration by the outside public.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* and the *Andaman and Nicobar Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

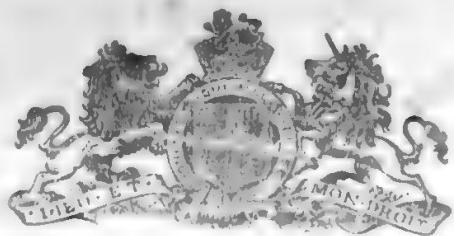
The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;

The 9th February, 1883. }



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98, 99, 100 AND 101 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syee or Horse-keeper.	Cook, Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
MADRAS	Kistna	6 0 0	7 0 0	13 12 0
	Anantapur	4 1 10	4 9 5	14 0 0
	Madras	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
BOMBAY	Nasik	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 to 22 0
	Ahmednagar	7 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 to 22 0
	Belgaum (Revised)	8 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
BENGAL	Khodlun	9.0 to 10.0	5.0 to 7.0	10.0 to 15.0
	Rajshahye	5.0 to 6.0	5.0 to 7.0	12.0 to 20.0
	Darjeeling	7.0 to 8.0	8.0 0	17.0 to 20.0
	Dacca	5.0 to 6.0	5.0 to 6.0	8.0 to 20.0
	Durhingha	3.8 to 4.0	3.0 to 5.0	5.8 to 7.8
	Purneah	4.11 to 5.10	4.0 to 5.0	7.0 to 16.0
	L. har lugga	3.0 to 4.8	3.8 to 5.0	6.0 to 12.0

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF**

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

Provinces.	QUANTITIES PER B.																		Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hojoes, Jorgham.			Bulrush Millet, boo, Bajra, Pennisetaria sp.													
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hojoes, Jorgham.			Bulrush Millet, boo, Bajra, Pennisetaria sp.													
	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-night of 1882.			Present fortnight.							
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
DISTRICTS.																																			
Ganjam	7	6	5	14	8	13	...	...	...	17	13	17	13	19	10	19	10	19	10	...	25	14	25	14	20	8	27	11	25	11			
Vizagapatam	10	0	10	0	16	0	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	11	10	11	10	12	2	28	13	29	13	26	14	...	...	...	...	...
Godaverry	7	3	7	3	14	6	...	...	...	13	14	13	14	18	0	18	0	18	0	26	8	25	8	31	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kittna	7	13	8	5	10	13	...	...	...	16	3	15	2	16	11	16	13	15	13	17	6	25	14	25	14	29	13	20	14	...	...		
Nellore	11	8	11	11	12	10	...	...	...	14	13	14	13	16	0	16	0	17	0	25	14	25	14	29	13	30	0.30	6	30	6			
Cuddalore	16	3	16	14	14	0	...	...	...	12	6	12	6	12	0	13	5	14	2	13	5	29	28	13	30	0.36	0.30	2	22	3			
Anantapur	13	6	13	6	13	6	...	...	...	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	0	14	0	15	2	33	0.33	0.33	0.30	2	30	2					
Bellary	20	3	19	3	19	3	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	11	13	13	8	13	0	41	3	31	3	35	0.30	2	30	0.30	0.30				
Kurnool	12	11	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	10	5	10	5	11	0	11	6	11	13	37	0.37	0.31	3	30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30					
Madrass	1110	11	2	10	13	...	...	...	13	8	12	3	14	3	14	11	13	0	5	6	24	8	23	13	23	0.26	6	25	0				
Chingleput	10	3	10	3	11	0	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	15	6	16	10	15	2	17	0	25	8	27	5	31	13	24	11	26	6		
North Arcot	19	6	9	0	9	6	...	...	...	15	11	15	3	14	5	17	2	17	8	16	3	28	0.30	3	37	0	30	0.30	10	10			
South Arcot	10	10	10	5	9	14	...	...	...	16	10	16	10	13	5	20	0	20	0	28	8	32	10	38	8	30	0.40	10	10				
Tanjore	9	3	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	14	13	14	6	13	11	15	10	15	3	14	8	28	0.33	0.33	0.33	0	33	5	32	6			
Trichinopoly	10	14	11	11	11	5	...	...	...	14	11	14	5	11	8	19	10	19	3	14	6	28	14	34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0				
Maurya	14	14	9	14	9	14	...	...	...	15	5	14	6	12	10	18	2	16	5	15	8	23	11	27	13	27	13	38	3	38	3		
Tiruvelly	9	14	9	14	9	14	...	...	...	15	5	14	6	11	3	11	3	12	0	20	13	23	2	21	0.21	0	0	0	0				
Coimbatore	11	8	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	9	10	9	10	11	3	11	3	12	0	30	11	27	5	25	8	23	8	26	8				
Nilgiris	9	3	9	3	9	14	...	...	...	15	8	15	0	14	10	16	0	15	10	15	0	30	11	27	5	25	8	23	8	26	8		
Salen	11	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	10	11	14	7	12	7	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	8	10	8	10	9	0	...	...	...	16	3	15	13	16	3	17	3	16	10	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	8	10	8	10	8	10	...	...	...	16	3	15	13	16	3	17	3	16	10	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	10	8	10	2	8	15	16	15	16	8	...	8	1	7	8	7	2	11	7	10	12	10	4	19	10	18	6	18	14	16	2	17	10		
Ahmedabad	13	0	13	8	16	0	24	0	20	0	22	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	14	0	10	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	16	0	17	0			
Kurna	12	5	12	5	13	5	22	14	22	14	24	9	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	2	15	4	16	0	15	0	20	0	15	4	16	0			
Surat	12	1	12	8	13	1	12	8	12	6	6	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	7	8	12	8	5	18	13	15	6	15	13	11	3	14	11	
Bengal	12	5	12	5	15	32	8	10	9	0	8	2	9	0	8	2	10	0	11	4	11	4	18	10	18	10	18	10	15	0	15	0
Tumra (Salsette)	9	12	9	12	10	5	8	2	9	0	8	2	9	0	8	2	10	0	11	4	11	4	18	10	18	10	18	10	15	0	15	0
Colão (Alibag)	8	8	8	8	10	0	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	10	8	10	8	14	0	14	0	10	5	20	0	20	0	27	3	16	3	16	3
Khandesh (Dhulian)	15	8	16	0	19	7	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	14	0	14	0	12	10	22	6	22	6	23	0.48	6	18	6	18	6	
Nasik	11	6	11	6	14	5	...	...	...	9	0	9	6	8	9	10	2	10	12	0	12	10	27	4	27	4	35	7	21	11	21	11	
Ahmednagar	13	8	13	8	13	12	...	...	...	9	0	9	6	8	9	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	8	22	13	22	13	30	7	18	6	20	11
Poona	12	10	12	10	11	8	...	...	...	9	13	9	13	10	7	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	8	22	13	22	13	30	7	18	6	20	11
Sholapur	14	8	15	10	15	6	...	...	...	10	15	10	15	11	11	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	34	8	31	15	39	0.26	5	26	2	
Juhudagi (Bagalkot)	19	0	19	0	21	0	17	8	17	0	12	0	6	12	6	12	6	8	11	8	8	8	35	0.35	0.31	6	29	8	30	0.20	10	11			
Satara	10	11	10	11	12	1	...	...	...	8	3	8	3	9	11	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	7	20	10	21	5	30	4	20	1	25	10
Beigarm	19	0	19	1	18	0	13	0	13	0	11	0	13	0	11	11	0	14	0	14	11	11	8	27	8	28	12	35	0.26	0.26	0.26				
Dharwar (Hubli)	23	0	23	0	24	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	11	0	28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.18	0
Kuttiangi	11	3	11	3	10	9	...	...	...	8	9	8	9	10	0	15	9	15	9	16	15	29	13	20	13	30	13	16	15	15	15	15	
Kurnar (Kurnar)	10	8	10	8	14	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	18	0
Panch Mahals (Trodur)	10	0	10	0	11	6	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	11	6	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	32	0.32	0.32	0.17	12	17	12	17	12	17
Acen	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	6	3	7	0	7	0	7	0	11	3	11	3	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5
Asirgarh	9	2	9	5	12	0	14	5	14	0	14	14	9	2	9	15	8	0	12	9	12	4	12	0	17	2	17	0	17	2	17	3			
Burros	15	0	14	8	15	12	30	0	36	0	30	0	24	8	25	0	32	8	28	8	27	0	34	0	
Dina	16	0	15	0	15	8	...	...	...	7	6	7	6	6	6	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	6	22	0	17	8	20	4	18	4	18	0
Damach	16	0	16	8	18	12	18	0	16	8	22	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	23	0	23	0	27	0	17	8	18	0	
Darsahab	17	8	17	8	18	4	23	10	24	5	24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	26	0	28	0	29	0	29	0	18	0			
Hajkeri	6	0	16	12	15	0	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	5	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Upper Sindh Frontier	14</																																		

b In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Cuttura 13½ seers, and Guina 15 seers per rupee.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kaporo 12 seers, Ondia 10 seers, and Muzin, Bishenpur, Indas, Sourmarshy, and Kotulpore 13 seers per rupee.
b The interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 15 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1883.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.												Firewood.												Salt.							DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.		
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
43 14	46 14	38 2	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	215 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam .	
44 8	24 3	26 6	22 3	21 2	32 13	93 5	93 5	88 14	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vizagapatam .	
42 13	34 6	36 6	25 8	25 8	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Godavary .	
43 5	27 6	39 3	29 2	18 13	28 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 13	12 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kistris .	
42 8	26 6	31 13	21 0	19 14	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore .	
40 0	30 0	33 6	27 8	28 6	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	13 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah .	
44 14	34 14	34 14	31 3	35 13	35 13	94 13	94 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	11 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Anantapur .	
44 14	34 14	34 14	30 13	35 13	35 13	94 13	94 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	14 6	14 6	12 14	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary .	
42 6	28 6	29 13	26 8	26 2	29 3	83 13	83 13	81 6	81 6	81 6	16 14	16 11	14 3	16 16	16 16	13 11	13 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kurnool .	
42 6	27 6	27 6	25 0	26 8	28 2	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 6	14 6	12 14	14 0	14 0	12 11	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras .	
43 3	34 8	34 8	24 10	26 10	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 11	16 11	13 14	13 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput .	
45 13	35 0	31 0	30 3	29 5	33 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	14 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Arcot .	
40 13	39 5	39 5	28 14	28 14	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	16 2	12 14	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot .	
46 11	35 6	35 6	32 5	32 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore .	
40 5	34 2	35 10	34 11	31 2	33 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	17 5	17 5	15 5	16 13	16 13	13 2	13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly .	
42 6	29 11	29 11	26 6	26 5	26 5	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	15 3	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madura .	
49 6	36 2	32 13	32 5	32 5	45 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tinnevelly .	
42 0	21 10	21 10	19 10	20 11	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 11	9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore .	
44 3	34 8	30 13	31 5	35 8	36 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 6	12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilgiris .	
42 0	19 6	21 2	25 3	23 3	24 3	109 5	116 10	109 5	116 10	109 5	15 8	15 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	13 6	13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem .	
43 6	23 6	23 6	23 3	31 2	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	13 6	14 6	14 6	13 9	13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Canara .	
46 8	12 13	16 7	17 2	17 5	18 15	59 9	62 6	58 0	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar .	
42 0	19 8	19 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Bombay .				
42 0	20 0	20 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Ahmedabad .				
42 0	14 0	14 0	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 4	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Kaira .				
42 0	..	..	15 4	15 4	15 3	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 6	14 6	12 12	14 6	14 6	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Broach .	
42 0	..	..	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanu (Salsette) .	
42 0	..	..	17 0	18 0	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colaba (Alibag) .	
42 0	..	..	20 9	18 4	24 3	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khandesh (Dhulia) .	
42 0	..	..	16 2	14 16	19 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	14 3	11 15	13 15	15 13	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nasik .	
42 0	..	..	18 4	16 14	24 3	86 3	85 3	85 3	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar .	
42 0	..	..	12 0	12 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona .	
42 0	..	..	13 0	11 11	16 15																												

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.																			
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chenium, Jowar, Zizanius doreum).			Bulrush Millet (Cynodon, Milra), Pennisetaria species.				
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
Central Districts.																				
Calcutta	14 0 13 11	14 0 23 11	23 0 36 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	16 0 16 0	17 12 24 0	...	22 0 15 5 16 0	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0
24-Pergunnah	11 8 13 5	13 5 20 0	20 0 26 8	8 0 8 0	8 0 10 0	17 8 16 14	17 8 16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0 16 0	16 13 26 0	26 0 52 0	18 12 17 4	17 4 17 4	21 54 18 12	24 10 24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	13 4 11 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 14 8	19 0 26 8	25 0 25 0	28 0 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morshedabad	16 0 16 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 20 0	18 0 24 0	25 0 25 0	30 0 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpore	13 4 13 0	13 3 13 5	13 0 24 9	19 4 21 8	22 3 24 0	24 0 31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahiya	16 0 16 8	12 12 0	0 0 0	15 0 18 0	20 0 20 0	19 11 0	22 8 37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhaka	16 0 20 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	13 5 13 5	15 0 23 0	22 0 22 8	28 0 28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulua	18 0 17 8	22 8 0	0 0 0	10 0 10 0	12 0 24 8	21 8 29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 14 0	12 0 14 0	14 0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 4 0 11 4	9 0 20 0	0 0 0	20 0 16 0	16 0 14 5	20 0 20 0	23 0 22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca	14 4 12 4	12 4 30 0	26 8 40 0	18 4 20 0	22 10 27 0	27 0 27 4	32 0 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	20 0 20 0	24 0 35 0	35 0 35 0	20 0 17 0	21 0 21 0	25 0 25 0	28 0 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhymensingh	12 4 12 8	9 12 0	0 0 0	21 0 21 0	20 0 26 10	27 0 30 0	32 0 36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	18 5 12 8	11 12 0	0 0 0	22 8 22 8	27 0 32 0	32 0 36 0	37 0 37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	10 0 10 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 16 0	18 0 23 0	23 0 25 0	25 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noukhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0 10 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 20 0	22 0 30 0	28 0 34 0	34 0 34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat.																				
Patna	21 0 21 0	20 0 40 0	40 0 40 0	14 12 14 12	14 12 14 0	22 0 22 0	22 0 22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gyan.	20 0 20 8	18 8 23 0	22 8 37 0	12 8 12 0	12 0 12 0	18 0 17 0	25 0 32 0	...	36 0 36 0	...	37 0 37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shibabad	6 8 16 8	15 5 0	0 0 0	29 0 30 0	38 0 38 0	11 0 11 0	20 0 18 0	...	32 0 32 0	0 0 0	39 0 40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durhingia	18 0 18 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 12 0	22 0 19 0	19 0 19 0	25 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohorhupore	14 0 14 0	17 0 40 0	40 0 40 0	15 0 14 0	17 0 20 0	22 0 21 0	25 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 0 15 0	16 0 35 0	35 0 45 0	12 0 12 0	13 0 13 0	21 0 21 0	22 0 22 0	...	34 0 35 0	0 0 0	35 0 35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnapurna	17 0 17 0	16 8 36 0	36 0 44 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	21 0 21 0	23 0 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongny	22 5 21 0	16 0 42 0	33 9 40 0	17 12 15 12	15 12 14 0	21 0 22 0	23 0 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ihangpur	17 11 22 17 11	13 14 31 9	25 4 44 7	23 4 20 3	15 2 25 4	24 0 24 0	25 4 25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 0 23 16 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 22 0	21 0 28 0	24 0 24 0	32 0 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	16 0 17 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 19 0	16 0 21 0	21 0 21 0	25 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Pergunnah	14 0 24 14 0	13 0 0	0 0 0	19 0 19 0	27 0 27 0	27 0 27 0	30 0 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																				
Outack	10 8 11 13 17 1	...	...	15 12 15 12	18 6 26 4	26 4 26 4	26 4 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foote	13 2 5 13 2	14 0 0	0 0 0	26 4 26 4	25 0 27 8	27 8 27 8	32 8 32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimboe	14 0 26 14 0	13 0 0	0 0 0	14 0 14 0	22 0 27 0	26 0 26 0	26 0 26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAPORI.																				
South Western Frontier Agency.																				
Bhadrabugha	16 0 27 16 0	14 0 21 0	24 0 24 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 12 0	20 0 21 0	24 0 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iholabugha	15 0 16 0	15 0 20 0	20 0 20 0	24 0 20 0	22 0 24 0	24 0 26 0	28 0 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhdham	18 0 18 0	21 0 28 0	28 0 28 0	40 0 36 0	36 0 36 0	32 0 32 0	40 0 40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandramitra	12 0 12 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 16 0	20 0 28 0	28 0 34 0	34 0 34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior common rice is procurable at from 25-14 to 52-6 seers per rupee.
 ** In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat and Barisraha 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dara-Dara 12 seers.
 *** In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koothia 10 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooria 12 seers, Itaughat 12-14 seers and Hiongong 13 seers.
 **** In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baghru 10 seers, Kachia 10 seers, and Satkura 12 seers.
 ***** In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
 6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Latting 11 seers, Juangypore 11-8 seers.
 7 Total price of salt at Itaughat 11-8 seers and at Alipore 12 seers per rupee.
 8 In Nutore and Nowrang sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
 9 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Nalipore 12 seers, Galbanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
 10 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Billiguri 10 seers.
 11 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Manekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers, 5½ chittacks, and Naralengunge 13-8 seers.
 12 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Gonakudi 12 seers, Alakapore 12 seers, Bawla 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
 13 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Parashah 10-10 seers, Patrapore 11 seers, and Bhota 9 seers per rupee.
 14 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitola 12 seers, Jamaiapore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

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INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883 -continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.																													
Provinces.								Districts.																					
Bengal—continued.																													
Gram.								Districts.																					
Present fortnight.				Firewood.				Salt.				Retail.																	
Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1882.				Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.				Present fortnight.																	
Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1882.				Past fortnight.																	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.														
Ch.	8.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.													
..	21	5	21	5	26	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	14	9	14	9	8	0		
..	18	12	18	12	21	4	90	0	90	0	100	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	13	5	13	5	9	0		
..	21	5	22	0	29	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	13	11	10	9	0
..	12	0	12	0	..	..	200	0	200	0	..	..	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	11	0	11	0	..	..
..	17	0	16	8	22	0	120	0	120	0	110	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	11	8	11	8	8	8		
..	24	0	24	0	33	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	12	0	12	0	9	4		
..	16	0	16	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	4	6	0	11	8	12	0	8	8		
..	20	8	22	8	30	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	5	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	12	0	12	12	9	12		
..	15	14	14	0	12	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	5	0	3	0	0	4	8	0	11	14	13	5	8	12		
..	18	0	18	0	21	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	12	6	12	6	9	6		
80	90	13	0	13	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	6	0	0	8	0	5	0	..		
..	14	8	14	8	13	5	128	0	128	0	188	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	10	12	11	0	9	2		
..	20	0	20	0	25	0	80	0	80	0	100	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	14	0	12	4	12	4	10	0		
..	14	0	16	0	12	0	..	..	120	0	..	..	3	4	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	12	8	12	8	9	8
..	18	0	18	0	21	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	8	0	13	0	13	0	8	0		
..	18	0	17	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	12	4	12	0	9	12
..	18	0	17	8	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	2	4	12	4	9	4
..	13	0	12	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	80	0	..	..	3	8	0	3	11	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	..
..	16	0	16	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	4	0	10	0	10	0	9	0
..	14	0	14	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	11	0	11	0	8	0
..	29	8	29	8	40	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	10	8	10	8	9	0		
..	27	0	27	0	37	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	3	0	12	0	12	0	9	0		
..	28	0	28	0	31	0	..	..	120	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	12	8	12	8	9	8
..	to	to	to	to	to	to	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	12	8	12	8	9	8		
..	29	0	29	0	32	0	..	..	120	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	12	8	12	8	9	8
450	460	0	22	0	23	0	27	0	160	0	160	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	..	11	0	11	0	9	0	..	..
..	25	0	23	0	32	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	12	0	12	0	9	0		
320	340	0	28	8	28	8	31	0	160	0	160	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	12	0	11	8	9	0		
..	27	18	28	10	32	0	126	0	126	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	10	8	13	2	8	0		
..	26	8	27	12	32	18	126	4	126	8	137	8	3	2	9	3	2	9	3	14	6	12	10	12	10	9	7		
..	20	0	20	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	7	11	11	0	11	0	8	0		
..	20	0	20	0	16	0	120	0	160	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	4	0	4	6	0	12	0	12	0	9	0		
..	22	0	22	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	4	6	3	4	6	..	11	8	11	0	8	0	..	..
182	167	23	10	21	0	23	10	80	0	80	0	160	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	8	0	14	0	14	0	11	0	
..	21	0	21	0	18	0	125	0	125	0	105	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	8	0	14	0	14	0	11	0		
..	16	0	15	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	128	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	12	3	12	12	9	8		
360	400	0	23	0	20	0	27	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	7	6	3	7	6	4	7	0	11	0	11	0	8	0
360	450	0	15	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	3	10	0	3	6	0	4	12	0	10	0	11	0	8	0		
..	24	0	28	0	21	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	8	3	9	0	9	0	7	0		
..	18	0	18	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	4	5	0	10	8	10	8	8	8		

⁴ Retail prices of units at Brampton plant.

Retail price of salt at Brabmapurbari 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

• Retail price of salt in the interior range from 9 to 12-4 rupees per rupee.

The sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follows :—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhadoobh 11 seers.

The interior retail price of salt ranges from 8 to 12 annas.

At the sub-divisions' retail prices of salt are as follow :—

In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follows:

es Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kasba 12 seers
et In the sub-divisional market 13 seers.

In Khoorda retail price of salt is more per kg.

²⁶ Retail price of salt 13 bazaar per rupee.
²⁷ Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 bazaar.

27 Retail price of salt at Chitra 11 annas and Khurruck
28 Retail price of salt at Kurnool 19 annas.

~~Actual price of coal at Singapore 12 years, Murray~~

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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																		
DISTRICTS.		Wheat.							Barley.							Rice (best sort).							Rice (common).							Great Millet (Chouth, Jowar), Goats' Sorghum.						
PROVINCE.	AREA.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.									
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.							
Sylhet	.	12	0	12	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	31	8	31	8	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	
Cachar	.	10	10	9	2	10	10	16	0	16	0	16	0	19	0	19	0	21	5	21	5	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gohpurk	.	20	0	20	0	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	12	15	22	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	
Garo Hills	.	4	0	4	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	6	0	5	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	17	12	...	...	...	...	
Kamrup	.	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	
Darrang	12	0	12	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	
Nowrang	13	8	13	8	13	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	
Sibsagar	.	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	
Lakshimpur	.	6	10	6	10	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6	0	6	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills						
Dehra Dun	.	19	0	19	0	18	0	30	0	30	0	27	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	13	0	24	0	24	0	27	0	26	0	0	0					
Saharanpur	.	20	15	21	0	19	6	30	3	30	1	30	3	10	12	10	12	8	10	13	15	12	15	31	6	32	4	23	14	30	9	27	15	25		
Muzaffarnagar	.	19	12	19	12	19	4	28	11	28	11	30	12	6	9	6	9	6	9	15	6	6	14	5	29	11	26	6	25	5	25	13	22			
Meerut	.	18	8	19	0	19	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	7	0	6	8	16	0	16	0	15	0	28	0	23	8	23	6	21				
Bulandshahr	.	20	0	19	10	20	2	25	8	23	0	27	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	10	11	5	10	0	25	12	24	8	24	0	22	8	22			
Ajigarh	.	18	8	18	4	18	4	23	8	23	0	24	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	12	8	12	8	16	0	25	0	24	0	23	0	22				
Kumman	.	16	0	16	8	18	6	18	0	17	0	30	0	19	0	19	0	10	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14				
Girhawali	.	22	0	12	0	21	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	12	18	12	16	0	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	32	
Rijner	.	18	0	18	0	17	12	25	5	26	12	25	5	12	6	12	2	11	13	14	1	13	12	13	8	25	14	25	14	23	10	21	15	21	6	20
Moradabad	.	18	7	19	6	19	1	26	4	22	8	23	6	9	6	9	6	7	8	16	4	17	8	14	6	32	8	30	16	23	8	23	6	22	3	22
Budaun	.	18	4	18	4	18	2	24	0	24	0	24	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	17	8	17	8	15	10	26	4	27	8	24	6	22	3	23		
Bareilly	.	16	14	17	3	16	14	21	14	22	8	25	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	17	8	17	8	15	10	26	4	25	8	26	8	25	8	25		
Shajhpur	.	19	8	19	8	19	6	27	8	25	12	28	0	9	0	9	0	8	18	0	18	7	0	15	0	31	0	30	0	25	0	25	0	25		
Tirai Pergunnah	.	20	0	21	0	20	0	30	0	30	0	37	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14				
Muttan	.	18	0	17	4	17	4	27	8	25	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	15	8	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14		
Agra	.	18	0	17	4	17	0	26	0	21	8	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14				
Jarkhbad	.	18	8	18	0	18	3	22	10	22	6	24	12	7	0	7	0	7	2	15	4	15	5	15	6	24	4	23	5	23	10	22				
Mampuri	.	19	0	19	0	17	8	23	0	23	8	23	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14				
Istahub	.	19	0	19	0	18	8	22	8	23	8	25	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	14	8	14	8	12	8	20	8	22	8	20	8	20		
Julian	.	19	12	19	8	19	0	24	6	24	5	24	0	7	8	7	10	6	16	0	14	10	14	10	14	0	32	8	22	8	22	5	21			
Muzani	.	19	0	20	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	15	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11				
Ludhiana	.	20	12	20	13	25	0	37	13	39	0	32	12	10	8	8	0	9	8	17	0	17	0	16	4	32	8	31	4	32	0	28				
Ludhiana	.	20	8	2	8	26	8	42	0	13	0	35	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	15	0	13	0	15	0	13	0	15	0	13	0	13				
Gangipore	.	18	4	18	8	19	0	28	8	28	8	31	0	11	8	11	0	11	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	28	8	28	8	27	8	27				
Fatehpur	.	16	10	15	10	17	0	26	4	26	4	25	0	12	0	12	0	11	4	10	4	10	4	18	4	18	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20		
Banas	.	18	0	17	8	21	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27				
Allahabad	.	17	3	17	4	17	4	29	8	28	4	28	8	12	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10				
Himachal	.	17	13	19	0	19	12	28	15	30	5	35	5	7	12	7	12	8	7	16	14	15	8	18	5	31	0	35	5	33	14	28	4	28		
Dumnpur	.	19	13	19	0	19	12	28	15	30	5	35	5	7	12	7	12	8	7	16	14	15	8	18	0	18	14	27	13	30	9	46	6	18		
Gorkhpur	.	19	18	18	14	18	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27		
Basti	.	19	0	19	12	19	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	17	8	17	0	17	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23		
Azimgarh	.	17	0	17	0	17	11	24	6	25	1	35	6	10	5	10	5	10	13	16	4	15	8	17	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18		
Mirzapur	.	15	8	15	8	17	0	23	0	22	0	27	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	8	17	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18		
Reemes	.	16	0	16	4	16	8	24	6	25	8	25	8	11	15	11	15	12	7	21	2	20	1	21	11	26	0	26	8	26	4	26	0	26		
Ghazipur	.	18	0	18	0	16	12	26	6	25	12	31	8	11	9	16	11	11	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18		
Julin	.	16	4	16	4	18	0	25	0	25	0	37	8	30	1	16	14	17	6	17	8	18	12	18	14	17	8	26	14	29	0	26	12	24	0	26
Purnia	.	18	2	18	12	17	9	29	0	28	8	30	1	16	14	17	6	17	8	18	12	18	14	17	8	26	14	29	0	26	8	26	0	26		
Locknow	.	17	13	17	8	18	0	25	11	25	1	27	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	0	15	12	17	0											

- Mandiva : present 36 scores, past 36 scores, and corresponding 32 scores.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

218

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

(v) Firewood falling.

(b) Dugra sailing.

(e) Barley straw.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

* Rs. 46 per 100 mds.

(e) Bajra falling.

The lower flanks.

(a) James visiting

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

221

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888 —confirmed.

SICKS OF 80 TOLARS.

(d) Harley Building.

↑ No whistlers with w.b.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

QUANTITIES PER RU

* Not resolved.

^f Erroneously entered as 11 seers & chittacks in last fortnight.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

223

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ray., Lc. (Kavarn, Vernen, Sawee, Cheeua, Coraino, Muriwa, Nurgier), <i>Fam-</i> <i>sun Milaceum</i> , &c.												Districts.															
Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				Districts.				Provinces.											
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.							
Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Present	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.				
Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-	Corresponding	fort-				
night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of	1882.	night of			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
33 8 34 3	26 8 30 6	34 6 36 2	34 0 34 4	31 4 41 1	172 6	172 6	84 0	84 0	84 0	13 0	12 12	10 8	12 12	12 8	10 10	10 0 8	12 12	12 8	10 10	10 0 8	12 12	12 8	10 10	10 0 8	Bangalore		
37 8 39 3	34 0 34 4	31 4 41 1	30 0 43 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 10	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3	10 10	13 8	13 3	13 3	10 10	Kolar		
40 0 44 0	28 0 39 0	32 0 43 0	33 0 33 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 9	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 7	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Tumkûr		
27 0 26 0	20 0 35 0	32 0 32 0	33 0 33 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 7	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Mysore		
34 10 33 1	26 4 31 8	31 8 30 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	No return received	Hassan										
32 0 32 0	22 0 30 0	24 0 22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur
34 9 22 14	22 5 24 4	24 12 24 4	25 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 7	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chitaldroog		
...	22 0 21 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coorg	
...	26 8 26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	15 12	15 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jeyapore	
...	29 12 28 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	13 6	13 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kishengurh	
...	20 4 20 2	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	15 6	15 6	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Kerrowlae	
...	27 4 27 12	*	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ulwar	
...	24 0 21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtapore (City)	
...	23 13 25 6	22 9	9	9	9	9	14 0	14 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Ajmere	
...	...	...	...	23 0 23 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	per mrd.	Deoli Cantonment								
...	20 0 26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 13 9	13 5	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	...	11 4 18 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	Siroles
...	21 0 20 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu	
...	23 0 24 0	32 0	0	0	0	0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	8 4	8 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Auadra
...	...	...	...	18 12 18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
...	...	...	...	45 0 47 8	40 0	0	0	0	0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	per mrd.	Meywar (Oodeypore)								
...	26 9 25 10	26 8	8	8	8	8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bônswârâ (Meywar Agency)
...	22 8 20 0	18 2	2	2	2	2	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6	16 9	16 9	15 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Partabgarh (")
...	18 6 18 6	16 4	4	4	4	4	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	15 10	15 10	15 15	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)
...	30 0 30 0	28 0	0	0	0	0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bikaner	
...	...	...	...	28 0 27 8	26 4	4	4	4	4	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	11 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Boondoo
...	23 6 23 2	19 5	5	5	5	5	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 11	11 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Kotah	
...	22 3 23 4	20 12	12	12	12	12	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	11 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tonk
...	28 0 28 1	20 3	3	3	3	3	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 6	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	Jhallawar	
...	20 0 19 9	26 0	0	0	0	0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	Indore	
...	...	...	...	24 0 24 6	20 2	2	2	2	2	109 8	91 4	118 11	118 11	118 11	118 11	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	Gwalior
...	32 8 28 0	32 0	0	0	0	0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Goona
...	34 13 35 0	30 3	0	0	0	0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Baghalkhand (Sutna)

♦ Eight pies per bundle.

§ Sea Salt.

|| The increase in the price is stated by the Vakil to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years.	12	9	21	6	10	16	18	19	37
From 2 to 10 years.	15	18	33	13	8	21	28	26	54
" 10 to 20 "	67	25	92	91	48	139	158	73	231
" 20 to 30 "	179	75	254	197	72	269	376	147	523
" 30 to 40 "	16	10	26	11	1	12	27	11	38
" 40 to 50 "	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4
" Above 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	292	138	430	318	139	457	610	277	887

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	5	6	11	...	3	...	8	6	14	
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	47	30	77	...	20	9	67	39	106	
N.W. Province	105	45	150	...	139	60	244	105	349	
Oudh	44	4	48	...	123	60	167	64	231	
Central India	12	4	16	...	2	7	14	11	25	
Punjab	12	2	14	...	25	3	37	5	42	
Nepal	19	5	24	...	2	2	21	5	26	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	46	42	88	...	4	4	50	42	92	
GRAND TOTAL	292	138	430	...	318	139	457	610	277	887

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	36	19	55	...	60	20	80	...	96	39	135
Agriculturists	66	23	89	...	102	28	130	...	168	51	219
Artisans	12	7	19	...	9	4	13	...	21	11	32
Low castes	126	60	186	...	86	87	123	...	212	87	300
Muslims	39	20	59	...	60	50	110	...	99	70	169
Christians	13	9	22	...	1	...	1	...	14	9	23
GRAND TOTAL	292	138	430	...	318	139	457	...	610	277	887

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	407	198	695
2. Muslims	99	70	169
3. Christians	14	9	23
TOTAL	610	277	887

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF PASF RABI, N.W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1882.

ATLANTA, The 19th January 168

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offy. Agric. Socy. to Goet., N.W.P. and Ondj.
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

AGRA CANAL.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.

	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		No.
			Mds.	No.	
Grains—					
Wheat	...	...	6,450	6,450	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhān	...	...	...	...	...
Beyhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—					
Urd	...	...	...	...	...
Dilng	...	...	...	...	...
Amar	...	...	...	...	...
Mesuri	...	...	...	...	...
Jur	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...
Maire or Indian corn	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL					
	...	...	7,125	7,125	...
Particulars.					
			Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboo 7 ton carriage Value of goods Number of passengers		
			60.3 60.001 25.998 6.468 ...		
AGRA CANAL.					
	1882.	1881.			

GRAND TOTAL
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR
INCREASE
DECREASE

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th January 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Off. Ass't Secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oadh.
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.											
UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.					
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS THROUGH CANALS.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS THROUGH CANALS.		
Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.
Grains.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.
Wheat	515	4,752	515	1,944	647	5,517	647	5,517	8725	9,225	18,504
Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	19,509
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	2,289
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102
Bejhar or mung grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal	Urd	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	415	415	415
Mung	Ahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	380	380
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	2,052	2,759
Millets	Indian corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	1,413	2,497
Total	1,729	...	4,752	...	6,474	...	4,677	...	5,517	...	18,504
Cotton	...	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	13,493	13,493	27,452
Oils and oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	935	19,048
Salt	365	...	365	...	365	...	365	...	1,119	1,119	44,120
Metals	341	272	341	573	12	33,075	12	160	160	10,374	25,365
Building materials	23,35	10,441	23,35	10,441	40	15,750	40	12	2,108	621	10,534
Miscellaneous goods	1,999	2,734	1,999	4,789	4	1,306	4	4,307	15,750	2,723	893
Firewood	2,940	7,325	2,940	11,225	1,306	6,456	1,306	4,347	18,969	2,921	26,790
Bamboos	6,543	5,643	6,543	11,830	1,160	23,000	1,160	1,160	7,816	23,040	21,900
Poles and timber	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Square timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knives and squared timber	3,648	3,648	3,648	3,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	63	33	125	254	127	660	33	254	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	31,982	33,349	116,684	68,381	116,612	6,245	180	47,702	23,000	34,007	23,150
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	26,429	54,595	215,149	81,024	216,149	23,600	20	25,523	4,400	40,123	4,200
INCREASE	5,553	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,339	19,000	4,884
DECREASE	18,196	48,563	12,633	98,530	17,355	50	...	...	18,950	13,430	...
Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).	Lower Ganges Canal (local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).			Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.			Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.		
1881.	1882.	1881.	2,976	2,512	1,808	1,994	2,028	3,242	6,809	7,738	...
30,974	39,484	...	126,292	30,650	163,616	40,086	751,429	1,010,883	6,67,182	143	Off. Ass't. Secy. to Govt. N.W.P.
...	46,580	3,45,967	2,49,443	3,71,150	26	...	...	...	11,770	11,770	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The 10th December 1882.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,563	79,563	...
At I.A.H.A.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The 10th December 1883.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Ass't. Secy. to Govt. N.W.P.
S. N. D. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th December 1881.		Receipts for week ending 17th December 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th December 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th December 1882.		Total Income in 1882-83.	Total Damage in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
Guaranteed.												
23rd Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	R 1,01,670	R 591	193	R 1,22,420	R 634	R 89,88,896	R 622	R 43,81,104	R 670	R 8,42,708
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkund	547	R 1,18,352	R 216	547	R 95,486	R 175	R 84,74,418	R 170	R 35,27,577	R 174	R 53,159
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	R 1,86,557	R 276	676	R 2,04,614	R 303	R 65,89,925	R 269	R 69,54,335	R 277	R 8,64,410
16th ditto	Madras	858	R 1,26,314	R 147	861	R 1,30,949	R 152	R 44,45,072	R 189	R 49,06,175	R 163	R 4,61,103
16th ditto	South Indian	655	R 66,868	R 102	655	R 78,460	R 120	R 26,78,801	R 109	R 27,26,602	R 142	R 48,211
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	R 6,86,985	R 475	1,458	R 8,03,175	R 551	R 2,28,30,908	R 412	R 2,26,07,110	R 420	R 3,66,207
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	R 2,02,473	R 456	461	R 2,19,145	R 475	R 65,79,061	R 307	R 68,95,223	R 403	R 3,16,162
	TOTAL	4,799	R 14,89,249	R 310	4,851	R 16,54,258	R 341	R 5,00,86,166	R 279	R 5,20,38,126	R 290	R 19,51,960
State.												
23rd Dec. 1882	East Indian	1,504	R 10,11,038	R 672	1,507	R 9,31,159	R 618	R 3,18,17,900	R 558	R 3,15,77,806	R 564	R 2,59,906
23rd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	R 2,191	R 78	33	R 2,871	R 87	R 1,04,605	R 100	R 1,49,657	R 122	R 45,052
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	R 1,484	R 55	27	R 1,335	R 49	R 45,275	R 45	R 48,873	R 48	R 3,598
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	R 43,069	R 185	230	R 57,826	R 249	R 13,05,767	R 150	R 14,97,391	R 175	R 1,91,024
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	85	R 15,892	R 187	85	R 14,808	R 174	R 3,90,707	R 126	R 4,56,890	R 151	R 57,183
23rd ditto	Patna-Gaya	67	R 10,385	R 181	57	R 8,533	R 150	R 3,57,177	R 168	R 3,55,266	R 167	R 1,911
16th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	R 1,776	R 61	29	R 2,028	R 70	R 96,631	R 89	R 89,299	R 83	R 7,332
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrakhabad	86	R 8,414	R 97	87	R 7,254	R 83	R 2,10,400	R 92	R 2,86,052	R 73	R 25,652
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	R 692	R 68	12	R 1,217	R 101	R 27,819	R 62	R 31,722	R 71	R 3,903
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	R 2,22,944	R 219	1,116	R 2,15,971	R 194	R 63,70,212	R 153	R 72,16,868	R 174	R 8,40,666
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	R 12,303	R 273	45	R 12,575	R 279	R 3,39,586	R 202	R 3,84,361	R 230	R 44,775
23rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	R 8,637	R 88	149	R 21,354	R 143	R 1,96,815	R 89	R 8,57,090	R 95	R 1,61,275
23rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	R 23,539	R 146	161	R 22,615	R 140	R 9,58,384	R 160	R 9,90,636	R 167	R 38,452
16th ditto	Sindia	76	R 6,037	R 80	75	R 6,754	R 90	R 2,15,831	R 77	R 2,21,073	R 79	R 5,842
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	R 55,750	R 154	419	R 61,963	R 145	R 20,92,474	R 154	R 21,00,782	R 139	R 8,308
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	R 1,06,925	R 162	660	R 1,11,496	R 171	R 35,84,129	R 146	R 35,60,166	R 145	R 23,963
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achhnera	23	R 876	R 35	23	R 1,169	R 50	(a) R 5,242	R 44	R 48,773	R 67	R 48,581
23rd ditto	Kauria Dharla Tramway	21	R 2,130	R 102	32	R 2,370	R 74	(b) R 32,093	R 66	R 62,149	R 52	R 30,056
	TOTAL	3,120	R 5,23,003	R 168	3,240	R 5,51,590	R 170	R 1,68,47,147	R 143	R 1,78,18,248	R 151	R 14,66,101
Native States.												
16th Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	R 23,068	R 119	193	R 16,027	R 78	R 4,89,970	R 79	R 5,87,477	R 82	R 97,507
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	R 11,522	R 95	121	R 16,802	R 139	R 5,62,034	R 122	R 6,05,611	R 134	R 83,677
16th ditto	Mysore	58	R 3,409	R 59	86	R 5,808	R 62	R 1,03,530	R 48	R 2,19,297	R 69	R 1,16,767
16th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	10	R 488	R 26	...	...	(c) R 13,508	R 28	R 13,503
	TOTAL	372	R 37,094	R 102	419	R 37,625	R 90	R 11,45,534	R 92	R 14,25,888	R 92	R 2,80,354
	GRAND TOTAL	9,795	R 30,61,284	R 313	10,017	R 31,74,641	R 317	R 9,89,06,747	R 273	R 10,28,55,068	R 279	R 39,58,321
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	R 6,01,22,624	R 138	R 5,06,01,304	R 137	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	R 4,87,74,123	R 186	R 5,22,58,764	R 142	R 34,79,641

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 12th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 47th December 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 21st June to 10th December 1882.

R. A. SERGEAUNT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ENGINEER AND UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 241—51G., dated Fort William, the 14th February 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Home Department Circular No. ²¹₇₄₆₋₇₅₃, dated 10th April 1879.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, and Despatches from the Secretary of State quoted in the preamble, also Secretary of State's Despatch No. 52 P. W., dated 28th September 1882, approving of the above Resolution before issue.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 3351 W., dated 19th December 1882, asking for definite orders as to future appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments.

RESOLUTION.—The Circular of the Home Department quoted in the preamble, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the uncovenanted service generally for natives, but made an exception in favor of certain Departments and amongst others, of the Public Works Department.

2. Prior, however, to the issue of this Circular, the Secretary of State had, in his Despatch, No. 41, dated 10th August 1876, followed by other Despatches quoted in the preamble of Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, impressed upon the Government of India that, as the European portion of the Superior Public Works Establishment was now recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill, the appointments from the Indian Engineering Colleges should be closely reserved for natives, and that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no Europeans other than Royal Engineer Officers should, in future, be appointed in India to the Engineer Establishment. At the same time his Lordship gave it to be understood that he did not intend these orders to affect the classes formed at the Thomason College for the education of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, or of Europeans and Natives, for the Subordinate Establishment of the Department.

3. The purport of the above orders was, so far as appointments from the Thomason College are concerned, summed up in Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, which directs that, commencing with the students entering the College in the year 1883, the number of appointments to the Engineer Establishment, guaranteed from time to time to that institution, shall be given in the first instance to persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify under the usual conditions.

4. It is necessary, however, in view of the orders by the Secretary of State already quoted, and of the uncertainty in regard to this matter which the letter from the Government of Madras shows to exist, to lay down the following rules for future guidance in making appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments:—

i.—Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, or as provided in Rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer Establishment.

2.—Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the College Standard. If, however, a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

3.—Appointments shall not be made under Rule 2 in excess of the

	1885.	1886.	numbers guaranteed from time to time. The numbers guaranteed for the years 1885 and 1886 are shown in the margin.
Madras	1	1	
Bombay	1	1	
Bengal	1	1	
Thomason College	3	4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	6	7	

4.—Appointments in the Subordinate Establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as to Natives.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.

The Agents, Governor General, for Central India and Rajputana.

Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director General of Railways; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and all local official Gazettes.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in any part of the country except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, in two of the Bengal Presidency, and at Dibrughar in Assam.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good everywhere. More rain is however still needed in some districts of the Punjab. In Sarun, in the Bengal Presidency, the poppy crop is said to have been almost entirely damaged by the recent rains.

Harvest operations in progress in the Central Provinces, and in Bombay and Madras Presidencies. In Coorg the threshing of rice and *ragi* crops still continues, and a slight rise in price of coffee in the local market is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 14th)		
Candy . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops cotton diseased in parts, others generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, outturn average.
Ernakulam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Tanjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops cotton thriving; harvest sugarcane, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops paddy and dry grains affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox continues; fever more general; cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·58 (average of ten stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; cholera abating.
Madura	2·50 (average of seven stations.)	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar	·10 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue in parts. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 14th).		
Kurrachee	Nil	Small-pox in Kurrachee, 15 fresh cases, 18 deaths from 4th to 10th February, total to latter date, cases 136, deaths 42, remaining sick 53; disease also in Dadu 1, Sohwan 4, Kotri 1, and Keti 1 case respectively; fever in 9 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; river on 11th 1 foot 11 inches, against 3 feet 1 inch on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 32, 40, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 48 lbs., and in Sajawal 36 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Rabi crops untouched by frost are reported fair; small-pox and fever in 5 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 40, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Rabi crops thriving; wheat 28½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Rabi crops in good condition; cotton-picking continuing; wheat ready for sickle in parts of Kadi division; small-pox in parts of Naosari division; cattle disease in Kadi and Patan talukas; <i>bajri</i> 30 and rice 26½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	Cotton-picking continued; small-pox in city and Chorasi; fever in some talukas.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather as in the commencement of hot season; harvesting rabi continued; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Aolabe (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 7th to 10th, afterwards nil; vapour in air in excess of normal on 7th and 8th, afterwards slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 11th and 12th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of rabi progressing; small-pox in 6 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 60 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nil	Rabi harvest in progress; <i>bajri</i> maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 75 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 64 lbs. in Akola; fever in a few villages in Sheogaon taluka; cattle disease in 2 villages in Karjat taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapore		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; <i>jowari</i> 73 lbs. 8 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs. 21 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; that of late crops commenced; cotton suffering from blight in 10, and wheat in 3 talukas; other late crops good; fever and ague in 3 and cattle disease in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; sugarcane harvest continues; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas and 1 petta; cattle disease in 1; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee; in district average 16½ seers per rupee; weather fair and hot.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera disappeared from Navanagar and Morvi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> generally good; harvesting in progress; locusts in Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 13th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather bright and cold; prospects of winter crops fair; prices stationary; cholera and cattle disease not yet ceased.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of mustard seed commenced; other winter crops promising; <i>boro</i> paddy being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly over, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of <i>coarse</i> rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have abated. Winter crops doing well, except in some places where rain is wanted; cholera still prevalent in thanas Shahannagore and Manullabazar, and outpost Mohimapore, but has somewhat abated; small-pox reported from Dowlatabad.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather getting warmer; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops generally favourable; <i>ganja</i> being reaped, it will be a fair crop; general health fair.
Rajshahi	Nil	Weather cool; winter crops being harvested; prospects tolerable; public health fair.
Burdwan	0·6	Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; land being prepared for autumn crops; cholera still somewhat prevalent in south of district.
Rungpore	Nil	Prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> crops near the town damaged by insects, good elsewhere; public health good.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Prospects of crops continue good; public health improving.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good; late rain has caused some injury to <i>mashoor</i> , pulse, and peas; public health good.
Patna	Nil	Rice crop harvested; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Durbhunga	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable; late rain said to have done some injury to standing crops; a few cases of small-pox still reported; general health otherwise good.
Hazaribagh	0·2	Weather cold and seasonable; late rain said to have done some injury to standing crops; a few cases of small-pox still reported; general health otherwise good.
Cuttack	Nil	Reaping of late rice completed, except in a very few places; <i>rabi</i> crops being gathered; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rainfall reported from Burdwan and Hazaribagh, but none from the other reporting districts; prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops continue generally favourable, but the late rainy weather has caused some injury to these crops, especially oilseeds in some places; poppy is said to have been almost entirely lost in Barun; sugarcane harvest is proceeding, and is generally yielding a good return; mustard and other <i>rabi</i> crops have commenced to be gathered in some districts; <i>boro</i> or spring rice is still being sown; fever and cholera have generally abated, but the latter is said to be still prevalent in places in Moorshedabad and Rungpore; cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 12th)	No rain	Weather growing warm; prospects for <i>rabi</i> crops good; peas being cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 14th)	No rain	Crops beginning to ripen; prices falling slightly.
Gorakhpur (" 12th)		Weather fine; crops promising; demand for labour; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ")		<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; crops flourishing; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children still continues; cattle disease in a few villages of pargana Jhansi continues.
Agra (" 13th)	No rain	<i>Arthur</i> and gram slightly injured by frost; small-pox in 4 parganas general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")		Weather cold and seasonable; crops excellent; health good.
Meerut (" ")		Weather clear but less cold; high westerly wind; crops flourishing; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaon (" ")		Weather fair; crops doing very well; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")		Prospects of crops excellent; prices stationary; general health good; small-pox in the city abating.
Partabgarh (" ")	No rain	Prospects of crops continue favourable; sugarcane in mill; prices almost steady; health good; a few cases of small-pox in Kundtahsil.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W.P. & Oudh—contd.		
Sitapur (Feb. 13th)	.	Weather clear during week ; crops promise well ; general health good ; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Crops promise well ; public health good ; condition of cattle good ; prices almost stationary.
Rao Bareli (" 14th)	.	Weather clear and cold ; aspect of <i>rabi</i> crops promising ; health of men good ; condition of cattle normal ; prices unchanged.
Cawnpore (" 13th)	No rain	Prospects good ; <i>arhar</i> , gram, and <i>sarson</i> slightly damaged from frost ; sowing of melon begun ; health good ; prices steady.
Farukhabad (" ")	.	Weather seasonable ; crops promise fair ; markets well supplied ; condition of the people good ; small-pox is lingering in one tahsil. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain during the week ; the prospects of crops are good, but some slight damage has been done by frost in Cawnpore and Aligarh ; small-pox is abating in Lucknow and is still lingering in Partabgarh, Farrukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi, otherwise the general health is good ; cattle disease is reported from Moradabad, Kumaon, and Jhansi ; prices are steady as a rule, but are falling in Allahabad.
Punjab—(Feb. 18th)		
Lahore	.	Small-pox continues in the city and district ; harvest prospects good ; prices almost stationary.
Mianwala	.	Health good ; crops flourishing ; prices falling.
Sialkot	.	Good <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing, average yield expected ; prices stationary.
Bawaliundi	.	Health good ; prices falling.
Peshawar	.	Health good ; crops progressing favourably ; prices steady.
Mooltan	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan	.	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The harvest prospects throughout the province promise well, although rain is wanted in some districts ; the general health continues good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 14th)	.	Weather warm ; prospects of crops good ; public health good ; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 13th)	.	Weather cool ; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition ; prospects favourable ; health good ; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 12th)	.	Weather cool and clear ; <i>rabi</i> slightly injured by frost ; health good ; prices stationary.
Beoni (" 13th)	.	Weather cloudy and warm ; pulses being reaped ; fever increasing ; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (" ")	.	Weather seasonable ; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced ; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good ; prices steady.
Raipur (" 10th)	.	Weather clear ; <i>rabi</i> prospects good ; slight cattle disease ; health good ; rice 34 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 8th)	.	Weather clear and cold ; prospects of crops and health good ; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 13th)	.	Occasional winds ; <i>rabi</i> reaping in progress ; small-pox reported ; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather getting warm ; <i>rabi</i> harvest in progress ; slight cattle disease and fever in two or three districts ; public health good ; prices steady.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 10th)		
Akyab	.	One death from cholera and one from small-pox in town ; eight deaths from small-pox in district ; cholera reported from one circle, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon	.	One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein	.	Three deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good.
Prome	.	One death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	.	Two deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district ; no cattle disease reported.
Toungoo	.	One death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good ; crops reaped and housed.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 13th)	Nil	Weather seasonable ; public health good ; lands being ploughed for <i>aus</i> ; mustard being gathered.
Gauhati (" 14th)	Nil	Ploughing for <i>aman</i> has begun ; prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy generally good ; a few cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Cachar (" ")	Nil	Weather rapidly getting warmer ; reaping of winter crops finished common rice 20½ seers per rupee ; public health good.
Dibrugarh (" ")	25	Weather fine ; mustard doing well ; no further report of small-pox received from North Lakimpur Sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 14th)		Crops in good condition; prospects fair. Crop in good condition; prospects fair. Threshing of rice and <i>ragi</i> crops not completed; slight rise in price of coffee in local market; further fall in price of food grains; fever and small-pox prevailing in Yedenalknad and North Coorg. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The crops in the province are in good condition; agricultural operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Feb. 14th)		Threshing nearly finished; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee. <i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; reaping commenced. <i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition and in some places being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops prospering; small pox and fever prevail in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white <i>jowari</i> yellow <i>jowari</i> 31, and <i>tur</i> 26½ seers per halli sioca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 14th)		Weather warm but seasonable; health and prospects good. Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable; opium and gram crops in places to have slightly suffered from extreme cold in last fortnight; health good. Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers per rupee. Weather cool; crops and public health good. Health good; prices steady; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable. Health good.
Rajputana— Abu (Feb. 14th) Sirohi { " 11th Marwar { " 9th		Weather cloudy; health good. Wells full; health and prospects good. Wells resorted to; health good; prospects much improved since the recent rain.
Harowtee { " 12th Jhallawar { " 10th Ajmere { " 13th		Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and health good. A little damage to crops by frost; small-pox in some parts. Slight fever prevalent; prospects excellent; weather getting warmer.
*Jeypore { " 13th Ulwar { " "		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable; prices steady. Prospects of wheat-barley continue favourable; <i>arhar</i> destroyed entirely, and gram partly by frost.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.							
	WEST.						EAST.													
	VIA TURKESTAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUBR.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		No.	Indian Value.
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.				
INDIAH. Sent	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a	8	a		
Received	1,903	7,076 10	360	789 13	38	133 6	4,000	17,350 8	20	81 3	690	2,505 9	116	81 2	349	498 5	1,563	3,177 9	9,032	31,840 2
	1,500	6,163 3	87	260 15	38	149 0	4,402	15,114 9	76	141 10	727	2,001 3	126	316 2	349	498 5	1,690	3,375 7	8,645	32,593 4
TOTAL	3,412	15,219 13	856	1,030 12	76	2d2 12	8,408	35,405 1	106	221 13	1,407	4,626 12	212	603 2	349	498 5	3,233	6,643 0	17,807	64,553 6
TRANSIT. From East to West—																				
Received	Vid Madras	1,901	7,358 5	6	18 7	7	12 10	2,635	10,043 6	17	37 15	4,431	17,850 11
	" Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Langsha	202	976 11	461	1,000 12
From West to East—	Vid Paumben	190	704 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kart—	Vid Madras	1,357	5,625 14	5	166 6	5	10 8	2,767	10,253 0	21	47 6	4,800	18,913 2
Received	" Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Langsha	200	1,030 6	300	1,035 2
From West to East—	Vid Paumben	90	604 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Bombay and Karschi.	2	18 7	2	18 7	6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40 2
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	2	0 14	9	44 7	5	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	70 13
From East to West—	Vid Paumben . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	403 12	...	...	...	...	...	91	403 12
	" Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	204 3	...	...	...	...	...	50	204 3
TOTAL	8,530	14,126 5	65	239 11	21	63 14	5,833	32,203 7	36	85 6	91	403 12	50	204 3	...	...	...	9,810	37,304 9
GRAND TOTAL												37,326 1,01,947 15								

**ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE
MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.**

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUDING OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.			
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Tehran	1,500	1,903	3,413	25·00	30·63	27·85
	" Turkey	87	268	355	1·44	4·31	2·90
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	88	38	76	0·63	0·61	0·62
RED SEA	Via Suez	4,402	4,006	8,408	72·93	64·46	68·63
	TOTAL	6,086	6,215	12,301	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

QUANTITIES PER RUM

b. In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow— Cutwa 15-8 seers, Cutwa 15 are 5, and Ranmagadh 15-4 seers.
c. In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow— Raigarh 12 seers, Chait 10 seers, and Mejia, Bhubaneswar, Indas, Bousamukhi, and Kotulpore 10 seers.
d. In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

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OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883.

IN SEKRS OF 80 TONS.

• Community

4. Retail price of salt at Ghatal 14-15 annas per rupee.

e Retail prices of salt at Chittagong 14-8 seers per rupee,
f Retail prices of salt at Berampore 13 seers, Bhandipur 14-8 seers, and Jahanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Province.	Districts.	Wheat.												Barley.												Rice (best sort).												Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Huang, Borsam.				Bulrush Millet (Cuminoo, Bura), Pennisetaria spica													
		Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.									
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.														
<i>Central Districts.</i>																																																							
Central		14	0	14	0	13	5	24	11	24	11	26	14	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	12	29	8	24	0	29	0	17	0	15	5																				
24-Pergunnah		13	0	11	8	3	5	20	0	20	0	26	8	9	0	8	0	10	8	16	0	17	8	20	0	17	8	16	0	17	8	20												
Nudde		16	0	16	0	16	13	26	0	26	0	32	0	18	12	18	12	17	4	21	51	21	54	24	10											
Khoonia		18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0									
Jensore		13	0	13	4	34	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	25	8	26	8	29	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0									
Moorshedabad		16	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	20	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	30	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0										
Dinapore		18	24	13	4	13	0	13	8	18	5	24	0	17	0	19	4	24	0	20	0	24	0	21	0	21	0	22	8	28	2							
Rajalambha		16	8	16	0	16	8	16	0	32	0	40	0	48	12	18	12	19	8	11	0	22	8	10	22	8	10	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0										
Rungpore		16	0	16	0	15	0	13	6	13	5	15	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0										
Bogra		11	4	12	0	12	12	13	0	12	0	21	0	30	0	28	2	33	12								
Purnia		18	0	18	0	22	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	24	8	24	8	28	0	24	8	24	8	28	0	24	8	24	8	28	0	24	8	28	0	24	8	28	0	24	8										
Darjeeling		8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	0	5	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0										
Jalpaiguri		11	8	11	4	9	4	20	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0										
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																																																							
Dacca		14	8	14	4	13	5	26	0	30	0	40	0	20	0	18	4	25	0	26	4	27	0	32	0	25	0	24	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	26	0	25	0										
Barisal		20	0	20	0	22	0	33	0	35	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	24	0	26	0	29	0	25	0	26	0	29	0	26	0	25	0	26	0	25	0	26	0	25	0										
Backergunge			
Myymenning		13	0	12	4	9	12	20	0	21	0	22	12	27	0	26	10	30	0	27	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	27	0										
Tipperah		13	5	13	3	6	11	12	21	0	22	8	27	8	31	0	32	0	36	0	31	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	33	0	32	0											
Chittagong		10	0	10	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0										
Noskhelly			
Chittagong Hill Tracts		10	0	10	0	10	0	22	0	20	0	23	0	32	0	30	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0										
Hill Tipperah		10	0	10	0	10	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	21	0	21	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0										
Patna		21	0	21	0	19	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	14	12	14	12	12	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0										
Gaya		20	0	20	0	16	0	24	0	23	0	26	0	12	8	12	8	11	8	21	0	21	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0										
Shahabad		16	0	16	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	30	0	29	0	38	0	11	0	11	0	20	0</td																												

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																				
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chenopodium, Jowar), Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cyperus, Barnyard Millet).					
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
M. W. PROVINCE.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Assam.																						
Dibrugarh.																						
Sylhet.	.	13	0	12	0	13	0	...	...	17	8	14	0	17	0	31	8	31	8	35	0
Cachar.	.	9	2	10	10	10	10	16	0	16	0	20	0	19	0	22	12	21	5	29	0	
Gauhati.	.	20	0	20	0	22	13	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	5	22	0	20	0	20	0
Garo Hills.	.	4	0	4	0	4	0	...	...	5	0	5	0	5	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Kamrup.	.	16	0	16	0	16	8	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	18	0
Darrang.	13	8	13	8	13	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	
Nowrang.	6	8	6	8	6	8	18	0	18	0	18	0	
Sivasagar.	.	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	9	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	
Loktakpur.	10	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	
Khasi & Jaintia Hills.	.	6	10	10	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	...	...
Naga Hills.	6	0	6	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	...	...
Dehra Dun.	.	19	0	19	0	18	0	30	0	30	0	27	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	13	0	
Sohorpur.	.	21	0	20	15	19	6	30	1	30	3	30	3	10	12	10	12	8	13	15	12	16
Murshidnagar.	.	20	4	19	12	20	4	28	11	30	12	6	9	6	9	15	6	15	6	14	5	
Meerut.	.	18	8	18	8	19	8	28	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	6	0	16	0	15	0	
Almora.	.	19	15	20	0	20	2	25	0	25	3	27	8	6	4	6	0	11	10	10	0	
Kumaon.	.	19	0	18	8	17	8	24	8	24	7	7	0	6	0	12	8	12	8	16	0	
Gadhwal.	.	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	14	0	
Birhor.	.	12	0	22	0	21	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	10	0	10	0	18	12	18	12	
Mirzabad.	.	18	4	18	0	18	9	24	12	25	5	25	14	11	13	12	6	11	13	12	14	
Budhuu.	.	18	12	18	7	19	6	23	12	26	4	23	12	11	4	9	6	7	8	16	14	
Bareilly.	.	16	14	16	14	17	3	22	8	21	14	25	0	7	8	7	8	17	6	17	11	
Shahjahanpur.	.	19	8	19	8	19	6	27	4	27	4	29	0	9	4	18	0	18	15	10	12	
Tatia Pergunna.	.	21	0	20	0	20	0	37	8	30	0	35	0	11	4	10	0	17	8	17	8	
Butta.	.	18	0	18	0	17	0	27	8	27	8	23	0	...	...	8	0	15	8	15	0
Agra.	.	18	0	18	0	17	0	27	8	26	0	24	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	14	0	
Firozabad.	.	19	4	18	8	18	10	23	9	22	10	26	2	7	0	7	0	24	15	24	7	
Bijnor.	.	19	0	19	0	18	8	24	0	23	0	25	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	11	0	
Bistah.	.	19	8	19	8	19	8	22	8	22	8	23	8	6	0	6	0	15	0	14	8	
Jaluk.	.	19	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	
Jhansi.	.	21	0	20	12	25	3	38	12	37	13	32	0	10	8	9	8	17	0	17	0	
Lalitpur.	.	19	8	20	8	26	0	42	0	42	0	35	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	
Cawnpore.	.	19	8	18	4	19	4	29	8	28	8	31	8	11	8	11	0	11	6	16	8	
Fatehpur.	.	17	4	16	10	17	14	28	4	26	4	26	0	12	0	10	10	18	4	18	4	
Banda.	.	18	0	18	0	21	8	35	0	23	0	23	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	18	8	
Allahabad.	.	17	1	17	3	18	0	28	8	27	0	11	8	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	
Binnerpur.	.	18	0	17	0	21	9	29	0	27	0	22	8	11	8	12	0	13	5	16	0	
Jaunpur.	.	19	9	19	13	19	1	28	4	28	15	35	5	7	12	7	12	8	16	14	18	
Gorakhpur.	.	19	13	19	18	18	0	26	3	27	0	46	14	6	14	6	19	12	18	18	21	
Basti.	.	18	8	19	0	19	0	27	0	27	0	44	0	7	0	7	0	21	0	19	8	
Anangpur.	.	17	0	17	0	17	11	24	0	24	6	33	14	10	5	10	5	10	1	16	4	
Mirzapur.	.	15	8	15	8	13	0	23	0	26	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	8	18	0	
Benares.	.	16	0	16	0	16	4	24	6	24	6	23	3	11	15	11	15	12	12	20	10	
Ghazipur.	.	18	0	18	0	14	2	25	0	26	6	29	10	11	9	11	9	11	0	17	6	
Baldia.	.	16	4	16	4	16	4	25	0	33	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	12	
Pilibhit.	.	18	3	18	2	17	8	29	10	29	0	28	13	16	4	16	14	16	26	14	24	
Locknow.	.	18	0	17	13	17	2	27	3	26	11	28	4	6	0	6	0	15	8	16	0	
Una.	.	18	0	18	0	17	8	27	0	27	13	12	8	12	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	
Barehukti.	.	18	0	18	0	17	12	26	0	26	0	28	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	
Sitapur.	.	16	0	12	12	21	0	29	8	28	4	28	8	8	0	8	0	21	0	21	0	
Varanasi.	.	17	9	17	8	20	6	25	5	25	5	27	11	6	9	6	9	5	10	13	2	
Kheri.	.	19	4	19	20	20	8	23	0	25	0	31	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	18	0	
Lucknow.	.	17	5	7	4	17	0	27	0	27	12	12	14	12	11	8	11	8	20	0	17	
Buxar.	.	16	0	16	0	15	0	28	0	34	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	
Gonda.	.	20	8	20	10	18	8	34	0	32	12	16	4	16	12	18	8	19	12	21	0	
Irai Bureni.	.	19	8	19	4	19	10	27	0	27	0	25	8	...	...	19	0	19	0	20	0
Bundiarpur.	.	20	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	11	0	11	0	20	0	20	0	
Patangpur.	.	18	13	18	12	19	12	33	12	30	12	31	5	19	4	19	0	18	0	20	8	
Delhi.	.	19	8	19	8	19	0	26	0	25	8	26</td										

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, etc. (Kavarri, Venagu, Inwee, Cheenu, Corraico, Muriwa, Nungree), Pani- cum Milletum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.			Province.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.	R.	a.	per maund.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	Districts.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R.	a.		R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
21 0	17 12	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 8	4 2	11 12	11 8	9 8	11 12	11 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Sylhet						
12 13	12 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 6	3 8	4 4	12 0	12 0	8 14	12 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar						
13 0	13 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 4	4 8	12 0	12 0	8 14	12 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Goalpara						
8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Garo Hills						
13 0	12 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	4 4	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kamrup						
8 0	8 13	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang						
8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Nowgong						
10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sibsagar						
12 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Lakshimpur						
10 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Khais & Jaintia Hills						
2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	Naga Hills						
25 8	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Dehra Dun						
29 0	29 0	24 13	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 14	13 6	10 4	12 12	12 12	10 4	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Saharanpur						
26 14	27 8	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	10 6	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Muzaffaragar						
27 0	26 8	25 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut						
25 4	25 8	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bulandshahr						
25 0	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Aligarh						
12 0	12 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumman						
9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gariwali						
24 12	25 10	23 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bijnor					
25 10	25 0	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Moradabad						
23 11	22 3	19 12	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 4	9 4	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Budaud						
24 6	23 2	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	Bareilly						
25 12	23 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Shahjahanpur						
21 4	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Tarai Pargana						
27 8	27 8	22 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra						
28 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Agra						
25 11	24 13	21 11	156 8	156 8	149 14	12 2	12 0	9 5	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Farrukhabad						
26 0	26 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Mainpuri						
29 0	27 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bilawal						
32 0	32 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ritah						
33 7	31 15	30 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Jhansi						
32 0	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Lalitpur						
33 0	30 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	Cawnpore						
30 0	28 4	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Fatehpur						
40 0	40 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Banda						
28 12	27 14	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	11 13	10 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad						
32 0	32 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	10 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hauripur						
24 0	24 0	28 15	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Jaunpur						
21 9	21 9	36 18	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 13	10 13	10 6	9 9	9 9	10 0	9 9	10 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Gorakhpur						
24 0	25 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Basti						
21 6	22 2	22 28	181 0	181 0	147 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	Azamgarh						
24 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur						
13 14	13 23	5 26	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Benares						
26 6	26 6	27 1	103 0	103 0	103 0	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10	9 10	9 10	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	Ghazipur						
27 8	27 8	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4																	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.												Barley.												Rice (best sort).												Rice (common).												Great Millet (Chotuji, Jawari, Hojens Bergamum).						Bairash Millet (Cusmoo, Barri, Panicaria Specata).					
	Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1882.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1882.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1882.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.									
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.														
PROVINCE OF PEGU AND BIRMANIA	Amritsar	26	4	26	4	22	8	44	0	44	0	37	8	14	8	14	8	12	8	41	4	41	4	30	4	26	8	26	0	27	8																						
	Sialkot	...	No return received	18	0	18	0	16	0	32	0	32	0	26	0	14	0	14	0	14	0																						
	Gurdaspur	31	0	32	0	26	0	45	0	48	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0	48	0	48	0	32	0	27	0	21	0	21	0																	
	Lahore	23	0	25	0	21	0	45	0	45	0	32	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	45	0	45	0	36	0	40	0	38	0	34	0	34	0																					
	Ferozepore	23	0	23	0	22	0	48	0	47	0	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	16	0	40	0	40	0	30	0	25	0	16	0	16	0																	
	Gujrānwāla	26	8	27	8	20	8	45	0	46	0	33	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	17	4	9	0	38	0	38	0	27	0	42	0	41	0	21	0																	
	Rāwaliwindi	23	12	23	12	17	0	40	0	40	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	8	12	8	41	4	41	4	30	4	26	8	26	0	27	8																	
	Jhelum	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	8	6	42	0	42	0	42	0	26	12	26	12	26	12							
	Gujrāt	30	0	30	0	21	8	47	0	47	0	33	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	40	0	38	0	22	0	40	0	38	0	20	0																	
	Sialkpur	25	0	24	6	17	8	40	0	40	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	23	0	25	0	25	0																			
	Mooltan	17	0	17	0	16	0	28	0	28	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	36	0	34	0	26	0	29	0	32	0	23	0																	
	Jhang	21	8	21	0	19	0	42	0	39	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	5	8	32	0	32	0	25	0	24	0	24	0																			
	Montgomery	21	0	21	0	19	0	32	0	32	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	7	0	5	0	21	0	18	0	22	0	23	0	20	0																			
	Muzaffargarh	19	0	20	0	17	8	28	0	29	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	6	8	2	40	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	25	0																			
	Dera Ismail Khan (a)	21	12	22	6	18	1	32	8	33	1	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	38	12	36	4	22	8	38	2	31	4	22	8																	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	18	2	18	2	17	2	32	8	30	0	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hanu	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	8	4	36	0	35	0	35	0	27	0	13	13									
	Peshawar	17	12	17	9	12	10	37	0	35	4	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	11	8	37	0	38	4	20	6	37	0	38	4	18	8																	
	Kohat (b)	19	7	18	3	14	0	34	6	33	2	29	5	42	0	42	0	35	0	52	0	52	0																						
	Hazaras	...	No return received	32	0	49	8	40	0	59	0	56	0	67	0																				
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nāgpur	18	8	19	4	19	12	8	8	8	8	9	12	17	8	18	4	17	4	27	12	28	4	30	12																					
	Bhandāra	19	4	19	0	20	0	10	8	10	0	10	0	23	12	26	4	20	0	35	0	29	0	29	0																					
	Chanda	17	0	17	0	18	0	10	0	10	0	8	12	15	0	16	0	16	12	31	0	32	0	34	0																					
	Wardha	22	0	21	0	23	4	18	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	28	0	27	0																					
	Bēlghāt	17	0	16	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	12	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	30	0	29	0	29	0	24	0	25	0	21	8																			
	Jubalpore	19	0	18	8	20	0	21	0	22	0	15	0	13	0	14	0	12	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	30	0	29	0	24	0	25	0	21	8																									
	Sangor	21	8	21	5	25	0	15	12	14	8	13	8	16	8	15	8	14	8	49	0	44	0	31	0	31	0																			
	Damoh	23	8	25	8	29	0	13	C	13	0	12	8	21	8	21	0	18	8																				
	Seoni	19	8	19	8	24	8	16	8	16	8	16	0	22	8	19	0	12	8	27	8	27	8	34	0	40	0	24	8	22	0	32	0	32	0																				
	Mandla	20	0	20	0	23	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	20	0	19	0	28	0																				
	Bīdāl	17	0	17	0	18	8	11	0	11	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	30	0	32	0	31	0																				
	Chhindwārā	17	8	17	8	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	0	4	0	13	8	13	8	11	11	28	0	23	11	19	4	23	0	21	8	33	1																			
	Hoshangābad	17	6	16	5	18	13																																																	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

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DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883—continued.

STERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bilaspur, Bagi, Karanu, Veran, wie, Cheena, Coraio, Orwa, Nuzi, Pan- Micoem, &c.								Graia.						Firewood.						Salt.						Districts.					
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
..	..	39	0	38	0	30	8	80	0	80	0	80	0	15	0	15	0	..	..	14	8	14	8	12	0	Amritsar	..	..	
..	..	34	0	36	0	25	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	18	8	18	8	No re	turn re	ceived	Siālkot		
..	..	34	0	36	0	30	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	15	0	15	0	..	..	13	0	13	0	11	0	Gurdaspur	..	..	
..	..	42	0	42	0	36	0	90	0	100	0	80	0	13	4	13	0	..	..	14	0	14	0	11	0	Lahore	..	..	
..	..	30	8	31	8	23	8	95	0	95	0	95	0	15	4	15	4	..	..	18	0	18	0	11	4	Ferozepore	..	..	
..	..	26	12	26	12	23	0	85	0	85	0	80	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	15	0	12	4	Gujrānwāla	..	..	
..	..	27	8	27	8	25	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	15	8	11	8	Rāwālpindi	..	..	
..	..	28	0	28	0	23	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	15	5	12	6	Jhelum	..	..	
..	..	26	0	26	0	24	0	80	0	70	0	90	0	14	8	14	8	..	..	17	0	16	0	13	0	Gujrāt	..	..	
..	..	30	0	28	8	24	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	14	12	14	4	..	..	14	4	14	4	12	4	Mooltan	..	..	
..	..	33	0	33	0	24	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	13	0	13	0	..	..	12	0	12	0	10	8	Jhang	..	..	
..	..	22	0	21	0	19	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	*	*	*	*	..	..	14	0	14	0	11	8	Montgomery	..	..	
..	..	27	0	27	11	28	12	100	0	112	8	100	0	60	0	63	13	..	..	57	0	60	13	30	0	Muzaffargarh	..	..	
..	..	22	8	22	8	24	6	100	0	100	0	125	0	35	0	35	0	..	..	32	8	32	8	31	4	Dera Ismail Khan (a)	..	..	
..	..	21	6	23	0	16	3	99	0	99	0	87	0	59	13	58	8	..	..	57	13	56	0	53	4	Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	
..	..	19	2	17	14	21	0	102	0	178	8	102	0	102	0	102	0	..	..	87	0	87	0	81	9	Bannu	..	..	
..	Kohāt (b)	..	..			
..	Házara	..	..			
..	..	18	12	19	4	26	12	150	0	150	0	150	0	12	8	12	0	10	8	12	4	11	12	10	4	Nāgpur	..	..	
..	..	19	0	20	0	24	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	12	10	12	9	8	Bhāndārā	..	..	
..	..	24	0	24	0	22	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	11	0	10	0	Chāndā	..	..	
..	..	24	0	23	0	22	8	150	0	150	0	135	0	11	0	9	8	10	12	10	0	9	0	10	8	Wārdīā	..	..	
..	..	19	0	19	0	35	0	275	0	275	0	275	0	11	0	11	0	9	10	10	8	10	0	9	8	Bālīnghāt	..	..	
..	..	29	0	29	0	36	0	130	0	120	0	120	0	11	10	11	10	9	0	11	4	11	4	8	8	Jubbulpore	..	..	
..	..	29	0	31	0	35	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	10	8	10	8	8	4	10	0	10	0	8	0	Saungr	..	..	
..	..	39	0	39	0	44	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	10	4	19	4	8	12	Damoh	..	..	
..	..	20	0	23	0	35	0	220	0	220	0	230	0	11	8	11	4	7	4	11	4	11	0	7	0	Seoni	..	..	
25	0	32	0	30	0	31	0	60	0	256	0	256	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	9	8	8	0	Mandā	..	..	
14	8	21	0	20	0	18	0	34	0	240	0	240	0	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	0	9	0	9	0	Betūl	..	..	
18	0	22	0	18	0	20	0	31	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	8	0	8	0	Chhindwāra	..	..	
..	..	28	14	28	13	33	5	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	8	10	8	6	0	10	0	10	0	5	5	Hoshangābad	..	..	
..	..	28	8	27	8	41	0	140	0	140	0	160	0	10	12	11	0	9	10	10	8	10	12	8	8	Narsinghpur	..	..	
..	..	21	0	25	0	30	1	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	0	13	0	11	8	12	12	12	11	..	..	Nimār	..	..	
..	..	32	0	32	0	32	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	8	11	8	9	2	11	0	11	0	8	12	Raipur	..	..	
..	..	23	0	22	6	25	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	Sambalpur	..	..	
..	..	130	0	40	0	56	0	50	0	140	0	130	0	140	0	..	..	..	..	9	0	8	4	8	0	Bilāspur	..	..	
..	..	10	8	10	8	10	8	180	0	180	0	210	0	40	0	40	0	35	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	Arakan Division.	..	..	
..	8	0	..	..	..	..	Akyab	..	..	
..	469	11	469	11	469	11	469	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	0	59	0	35	7	Northern Arakan	..	..	
..	..	19	7	27	2	18	5	324	0	320	0	324	0	50	11	50	11	50	11	22	10	22	10	22	10	Pegu Division.	..	..	
..	..	20	12	20	12	7	12	139	11	139	11	139	11	29	9	29	9	29	9	18	10	18	10	18	10	Rangoon Town	..	..	
..	183	8	183	8	183	8	183	8	29	9	29	9	32	4	29	9	29	9	29	9	Thurrawaddy	..	..	
..	..	26	15	22	7	14	15	184	8	184	8	184	8	41	12	47	5	50	0	39	6	37	5	44	5	Prome	..	..	
..	..	15	13	15	13	10	2	245	0	245	0	245	0	25	5	25	5	25	6	18	15	18	15	18	15	Irrawaddy Division.	..	..	
..	..	12	2	12	2	11	1	220	0	220	0	220	0	32	5	32	5	35	8	22	12	22	12	19	1	Heuzoda	..	..	
..	Bassīn	..	..			
..	..	13	5	12	9	11	5	24	0	24	0	24	0	80	12	80	12	30	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	Thonegwa	..	..	
..	250	0	250	0	250	0	250	0	32	3	32	3	29	8	18	14	18	14	18	14	Thayetmyo	..	..	
..	Tezasseri Division.	..	..			
..	..	23	14	17	12	16	12	22	3	125	0	125	0	130	0	11	1	11	1	9	9	10	8	10	8	Moulmein Town & Aherat	..	..	
..	..	18	15	18	15	25	1	116	14	116	14	116	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	11	1	9	10	Tavoy	..	..	
..	..	20	0	18	0	23	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	9	8	8	12	Bolārnā	..	..	
..	..	20	0	20	0	27	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	12	8	11	8	11	0	12	0	11	0	10	8	Chuddergāt	..	..	
..	..	17	0	20	0	35	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	Amraoti	..	..	
..	..	20	0	20	0	34	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	10	0	11	0	Akola	..	..	
..	..	23	0	23	0</td																										

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Choinn, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum).		Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bag, Panicaria S.)	
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Kolar
	Tumkur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mysore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Jigenahalli . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shimoga . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kadur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COORG.	Chitradroog . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Coorg	9 12	9 9	8 6	9 14	9 7	9 12	12 13	12 0	10 14	16 13	16 3	14 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Jeypore	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	6 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	28	0 25	0 20	0 22	8 23	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 4	16 0	25 8	28 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	27	0 27	0 27	8 19	8 19	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kerawaloo	20 10	19 10	*	30 0	29 12	*	13 12	13 12	*	16 4	16 4	*	28	12 29	12	*	26	4 25	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ulwur	19 14	19 14	17 7	29 13	30 15	22 13	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28	14 29	4 21	1 25	11 25	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	19 6	*	29 12	30 4	*	8 2	8 2	*	11 0	11 4	*	26	12 25	12	*	23	12 24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RAJPOOTANA.	Ajmere	15 0	15 12	17 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23	0 24	0 25	0 19	0 19	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Deoli Cantonment	18 5	17 15	19 14	23 8	23 12	23 4	13 0	13 0	10 0	25	5 24	10 23	8 22	8 22	0 23	0
	Eripura	17 12	18 0	17 4	31 4	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20	0 20	0 20	0 25	0 21	0 22	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sirohee	17 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17	0 17	0 18	0 20	0 20	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Abu	15 4	15 6	16 0	23 8	22 0	27 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 4	8 6	7 12	.	.	.	.	16	0 13	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Anadra	17 4	17 8	18 2	25 0	25 0	34 0	7 6	7 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	.	.	.	.	18	0 18	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CENTRAL INDIA.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 44	12 144	15 7	19 24	18 1	18 12	10 8	10 15	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banawira (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	25 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12
	Partabgarh ()	17 0	17 11	19 1	11 9	11 4	9 1	14 11	14 1	14 6	23	8 21	4	...	20	0 20	0
	Murwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	17 3	...	22 8	21 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bikaner	14 12	14 7	12 4	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	2 15	6 10	6 10	7 0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	12 23	0	.
	Bundooee	19 0	19 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	10 8	10 0	27	0 38	0 27	8	...	0 17	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kotah	18 4	18 4	21 8	17 0	17 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 0	28	0 28	0 26	4 16	0 17	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDORE.	Tonk	16 7	16 12	17 5	24 0	24 4	21 12	7 8	7 4	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 13	31	0 28	7 24	3 24	5 23	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Jhalawar	17 2	17 5	18 12	8 0	8 0	23 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 18	24	4 23	5 22	0 18	6 18	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shanpura	16 6	17 3	19 3	21 0	21 12	24 6	13 0	12 12	9 14	16 1	16 2	14 2	21	8 23	0 24	1 19	4 20	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dholpur	18 8	18 8	17 8	31 8	30 6	20 6	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	28	4 27	0 20	10 27	7 26	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Indore	15 0	16 0	19 9	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 3	20	13 21	14 26	10 20	0 22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gwakor	17 5	17 13	17 14	22 13	21 15	19 3	7 13	7 13	7 5	10 5	10 5	10 1	21	6 24	0 20	9 21	0 21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Goona	22 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	37	0 36	0 24	0 20	0 20	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BAGHELKHAND (Sontha)	Baghelkhanda (Sontha)	16 8	17 1	21 8	35 0	35 2	30 2	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	8 20	42	8 42	8 34	8 33	8 35	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Not received.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(Statistical Branch.)